Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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MAR 14 1949

Volume 155 No. 11 March 14, 1949

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U. S. PATENT OFFICE

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Basing Point Pricing Upheld by Senate Unit

An analysis of the Johnson-Capehart bill (S. 236) in the form in which it has been amended to end the confusion existing in industry over geographical pricing by legalizing delivered prices and strengthening the hand of the Federal Trade Commission over conspiracies to fix prices, was issued March 11 by the senate committee on interstate commerce.

The detailed explanation of the measure, together with the report of the committee on its extensive investigation of the court decisions and Federal Trade Commission actions and policy pronouncements on geographical pricing, was turned over to the senate judiciary committee which was given jurisdiction over the legislation by a vote of the senate ten days ago.

The regular meeting of the judiciary committee is scheduled to be held today, at which time some consideration may be given to the bill. It is expected, however, that most of the attention will be directed at the Myers bill (S. 1008), which would declare a two-year moratorium on the prosecution of antitrust suit involving delivered pricing systems entered into in good faith. Favorable early action of the committee on this bill is expected.

In reviewing the vast amount of data collected during its several months of investigating basing point and freight absorption pricing practices, the interstate commerce committee expressed strong dissent with the views of some economists that all pricing should be on an f.o.b. mill basis.

The chemical industry, among others, was cited as an outstanding example of how a requirement that f.o.b. pricing be employed exclusively would work a hardship both on sellers and buyers. Industrial chemicals, it was explained, are sold and shipped in large quantities and sales are generally made on the basis of the delivered cost to the buyers.

"The effect of required f.o.b. mill selling would be to give each supplier and his dealer a competitive advantage which in many instances might amount to a local monopoly in that area where he has a freight advantage," the committee said. "In areas where two or more competing dealers have the same outgoing freight advantage, the competitive advantage

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ECA Reports on First 11 Months of Operations

During the first eleven months of its operations, from April 3, 1948, to February 28, 1949, the Economic Cooperation Administration has made available to Marshall plan countries a total of $4,566,730,000 for purchase of foods and materials, according to a compilation made public by the agency on March 9. A breakdown of the authorizations by commodity groups, includes the following:—

Fats and oils, $225,820,000, including lard, tallow and other animal fats and oils $41,460,000; other fats and oils, soap soap stock, and fatty acids $40,507,000; soybeans, $27,446,000; peanuts, $46,357,000; flaxseed, $26,819,000; copra, $30,071,000; miscellaneous oil seeds, $13,160,000; oilcake and meal, and other feeds and fodder, $35,884,000; inedible molasses, $20,189,000; nitrogenous fertilizers, $21,052,000, and other fertilizers, $12,208,000.

Petroleum and petroleum products, $424,390,000; chemicals and related products, $122,486, including $25,646,000 of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; $34,463,000 of industrial chemicals of which $10,000,000 was for alcohol and $24,458 was for other than alcohol; $62,377 for other chemicals and related products, of which $718,000 was for pesticides, and $61,659,000 was for other than pesticides.

Hides, skins and leather, $50,392,000; nonmetallic minerals, $30,671,000; nonferrous metals and products, $282,663,000, consisting of $54,845,000 of aluminum and products, $130,349,000 of copper and products, $5,903,000 of brass and bronze products, $39,556,000 of lead and lead products, $5,032,000 of nickel and nickel products, $1,723,000 of tin and tin products, $41,195,000 of zinc and zinc products, and $4,060,000 of miscellaneous including precious metals.

Vegetable and animal fibers, except cotton and wood, $16,619,000; miscellaneous animal and vegetable fiber products, $500,000; and naval stores, $10,799,000.

Trade Agreements Bill Passed by Senate Group

The senate finance committee voted 7 to 6 on March 10 to report without amendment the Doughton bill (H.R. 1211) extending the reciprocal trade agreements act for an additional two years and repealing the changes made in the law by the Republican Congress last year. The vote was on a straight party line split.

Efforts will be made to call the bill up on the senate floor for passage as soon as possible after the filibuster against changing the senate rules governing debate is ended. Democratic leaders are predicting that the senate will pass the bill as reported, although they anticipate a strong fight from the Republicans to restore the changes in the law now proposed to be repealed.

Ammonia Shipments To Col. Metals Approved

A West Coast fertilizer producer has been authorized by the Department of Commerce to continue to draw on unused portions of a quota of Army-produced anhydrous ammonia allocated to him by the Department for use during the fourth quarter of 1948, it was announced March 8.

The action was taken following a hearing before the department's appeals board, on an appeal of the Columbia Metals Corporation, Salem Ore. The Office of Domestic Commerce had ruled that the company had forfeited its right to receive fifty-one carloads of anhydrous ammonia which it had not ordered delivered from Army plants during the October-December 1948, period, for which the material had been allocated. ODC had assigned the Columbia company its full quota for the subsequent quarter, however.

In its appeal, Columbia Metals stated that it had been forced to shut down the Salem plant in consequence of a shortage of warehouse space resulting from a longshoremen's strike. It would have been impossible, the company said, to store fertilizer had it been produced.

The appeals board, said that decision to grant the company's appeal was based on the board's findings that demand for nitrogenous fertilizers was far in excess of supply in the northwest and that the shutdown of the Salem plant was involuntary and beyond the company's control.

Drugs Advertising Jurisdiction Transfer to FDA Recommended

Control over advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics, which now rests with the Federal Trade Commission, should be transferred to the Food and Drug Administration, a task force of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government recommended on March 7.

The task committee could find no basis for continuing the conflict in jurisdiction which, it said, has created difficulties in spite of efforts of the two agencies to coordinate their work. Stipulations on advertising accepted by the FTC have precluded proceedings by the FDA against similar labels, and testimony given before the FTC has led to constitutional immunity in court proceedings brought by the FDA, it was stated.

"At present, most of the responsibility in the food, drugs and cosmetics industries is held by the Food and Drug Administration, which has a substantial staff, research laboratories, and field agents," the committee said. "A small fraction of the work is lodged in the Federal Trade Commission, which has no research facilities, no field staff, and only three technical specialists.

"Since the technical problems are dominant in the investigation of false advertising, it is recommended that the area of false and misleading advertising of foods, drugs, and cosmetics should be transferred to the Food and Drug Administration."

The recommendations of the task force were contained in a report of its investigation of the activities of the FTC in which the agency was taken sharply to task for failing to carry out its original purposes. It was intended to be one of the strongest of the Federal administrative agencies. By continuous, expert attention it was expected to adapt and apply the general terms of the statutes to current business practices, to make their enforcement more effective, and to build up a body of precedents to government business conduct.

Reasons for Poor Record

"Measured by these high hopes, the commission's record is disappointing," the committee said. "The reasons have been various. The commission has been hampered by inadequate funds; hostile court rulings, mediocre appointments. Its op-

—Continued on page 59

Chemicals Export License Deadlines Listed by OIT

The Office of International Trade has announced the deadline dates for the submission of applications for licenses to export the following chemicals during the second quarter:—

Phenol and antimony sulphide, at any time; chromic acid, March 15 to April 1; potassium bichromate and chromate, April 1 to April 15; sodium bichromate and chromate, April 15 to May 1.

The agency also announced that exports of calf skins and kip skins are being licensed on a monthly basis during the second quarter and that licenses applications should be submitted during the first ten days of the current month of export.

It was further announced that effective March 4 silicone grease compounds (schedule B No. 829990) have been placed on the positive list and will require validated licenses to export to any destination. The precessing code for the products is DYES. No small shipment exemption from the requirement that a validated license be obtained to export the products is allowed.

Alcohol Production Rules Revision Planned by U.S.

A number of proposed amendments to existing regulations governing the production of idustrial alcohol were announced last week by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The amendments are designed to simplify requirements dealing with equipment, plant facilities, construction and premises, the preparation and filing of qualifying documents, indemnity bonds required for removal of equipment, the registration of stills and losses of alcohol, and to prescribe other provisions of a corrective or clarifying nature.

It is not intended by the amendments to require permittees to file additional plats and plans, or to change equipment immediately, in cases where the existing documents and equipment conform essentially to the present regulations. Upon filing new plats and plans covering extensive changes in premises and equipment, the new requirements must be observed.

Commerce Dept. Revamping Urged by Hoover Committee

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government recommended on March 7 a program of reorganizing the functions of government over business and commodities that would restore the Department of Commerce to its original purpose of promoting the development of industry, transportation, and commerce.

In its series of reports on government reorganization, this one dealing with the role of the Department of Commerce, the commission recommended:—

1. An overhauling of the department's present defective administrative and organization structure.

2. Grouping in the department of all the major transportation activities of the government, except the regulatory functions of the independent commissions and boards.

3. Restoring the commercial fisheries activities to the department.

4. Strengthening the commodity divisions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce so as to enable them to serve other government agencies.

Principal Lines of Activity

In the main, the commission recommended that the department's activities be divided along two principle lines:—transportation services, and industrial and commerce services. To the present transportation activities of the department would be added: Maritime Commission except for regulatory functions; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; certain safety activities of the Civil Aeronautics Board; safety and car service facilities of the Intersate Commerce Commission; the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Public Roads Administration.

The Industrial and commercial services of the Department now include the National Bureau of Standards; Bureau of Census; Patent Office; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Business Ad-

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Price Trend Descent Continues

Price weakening broke out in some new places last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. The minor display of strength also had a different location. The resulting depressing was not quite so strong as that in the preceding week, but it sufficed to put the overall mark down 0.9 point, setting it 8.3 points below the comparable level in 1948, a drop of 3.9 points since the first of this year.

The most influential factor in the depressing was the reduction of quotations on lead and its oxides and white pigments, including leaded zinc oxide. This has put producers of lead arsenate in a quandary. Quicksilver also was affected by the weakening in nonferrous metals, but flake zinc sulphate was advanced and zinc-ammonium chloride was carried up along with sal ammoniac. Organic chemicals were on the downside in small number, chiefly ethyl compounds. The predicting in solvents circles was that alcohols would be advanced before long.

Oils and fats were relatively quiet, but the few price changes were mostly on the downside. Light fuel oils were again reduced locally. Essential oils scored a loss under the influence of domestic peppermint and citrous materials. Animal products were still going both ways, with an egg product and a milk powder on each side; most of the changes were cuts. The same was true, in b[illegible] respects, of spices. Botanical drugs were mostly weaker, and there were cuts also in quebracho extract and shellac.

A bit more buying interest was reported in some circles, but the general view was that it would take about two weeks after tax day for buying to get going under what is widely believed to be the status of inventories. Expressed opinions in that respect are mainly that dealer inventories have been cut almost to 1948 levels; that manufacturing consumers are finding it necessary to speed up their carry-along buying; that producers are now carrying the accumulations. This is expected to result in bigger buying when the second quarter opens. Replacing and repairing are supplanting production in the activities of various plants, where the comment on materials is that there are no shortages now—and no demands. If the latter condition persists beyond the period of general expectations, nobody will say any more about what the result will be than that it will be interesting. Agricultural chemicals, not particularly including fertilizers, are an outstanding case in point.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 11, 1949	Mar. 4, 1949	Mar. 12, 1948
138.1	139.0	146.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	19[illegible]	194[illegible]	946	1941
January	14[illegible]			3.3	107.8
February				30.4	[illegible]

FDA Gets $4,802,500 In House-Passed Bill

The Food and Drug Administration was allotted $4,802,500 to cover its operating expenses for the fiscal year 1950 in the annual appropriations bill for the Federal Security Agency passed by the house on March 9. At the same time the Public Health Service was granted $165,647,000 in direct appropriations and $100,825,000 in contract authorizations.

The funds for the FDA were $182,500 below the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget, but actually it was only a reduction of $50,000 because the remaining $132,500 represents legal services annually appropriated under this head, but now transferred to the Office of General Counsel.

The appropriation for the Public Health Service is a reduction under the budget estimate of $12,277,000 but an increase over current appropriations of $964,000. The contractual authority ceiling is $9,330,000 over the budget recommendations.

In reporting the bill to the house, the appropriations committee explained that it had made several reductions in budget items for the Public Health Service and that at the same time exceeded the buget estimates for four programs. The principal reduction was in the general health assistance branch item, which the budget proposed to practically double over the current year's level. The principal items of increase were in the cancer, heart and mental health programs.

AEC Forms Advisory Group on Export Controls

The Atomic Energy Commission announced on March 10 the establishment of a seven man advisory committee on equipment and materials control to assist in meeting problems arising out of the control of exports of facilities capable of producing fissionable materials. Members of the committee are:—

R. W. Albright, vice-president of Distillation Products, Inc.; Dr. A. O. Beckman, president of National Technical Laboratories; C. S. Redding, president of Leeds & Northrup; John A. Victoreen, president of Victoreen Instrument Company; George H. Bucher, vice-chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corporation; Dr. Richard S. Morse, president of National Research Corporation, and H. B. Neal, president of Kinney Manufacturing Company.

Sharples Names Parks To New Technical Post

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has appointed Dr. L. E. Parks technical assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales, to succeed Dr. E. P. Chaput, who has left to become assistant to the executive vice-president of Sharples Oil Corporation, Denver, Colo. T. C. Dabovich, formerly associated with the chemical company's Chicago office, has been named to succeed Dr. Parks as technical representative for the west coast, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Schenley Labs to Start Streptomycin Production

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York, has revealed that it intends to start large-scale production and marketing of sterptomycin in the near future. Manufacturing facilities have been established at the company's plant in Lawrenceburg, Ind., and the new product will be marketed through regular wholesale channels. Schenley has also announced price reductions ranging from 10 to 25 percent on three grades of penicillin to distributive channels.

Penick Offers Ryania Wood

Adequate quantities of ryania wood for European corn borer control will be available for this season, according to an announcement made last week by S. B. Penick & Co., New York. This newer insecticide has the recommendation of both Federal and state departments of agriculture in that it is said to present no serious residue problem.

NPCA to Meet Oct. 17-19

The National Pest Control Asociation will hold its seventeenth annual meeting at the Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., on October 17 to 19. Details of the program for the meeting will be announced in the near future by general chairman R. Mesecher.

On Neuberg Board

Russell F. Dixon, executive vice-president of the William D. Neuberg Company, chemicals, New York, was elected to the board of directors of the company at the recent annual meeting. Mr. Dixon, who had his own chemicals and oils business before the war, joined Mr. Neuberg in 1945, upon his release from duty with the Navy.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations issued during the period March 4 through March 10 by the Economic Cooperation Administration totaled $36,379,000 of which $26,794,000 were for materials to be purchased in the United States. The new authorizations raised the total to date to $4,780,745,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$19,000 for crude tall oil and a decrease of $57,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$546,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Latin America.

To Bizone Germany—$100,000 for naval stores and $75,000 for non-metallic minerals, except petroleum, from the United States, and a decrease of $16,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States.

To Denmark—$96,000 for oil cake and meal from the Philippines and a decrease of the same amount for the same materials from Latin America.

To France—$8,000,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the Middle East; $200,000 for essential oils from the United States; 218,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, excluding fertilizers and

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Chlorine Production Planned by New Firm

National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, has organized a wholly owned subsidiary, National Distillers Chemical Corporation, which will construct and operate a plant in Ashtabula, Ohio, for the manufacture of metallic sodium and chlorine.

Construction on the plant, which will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000,000, will be started in the early part of April and is expected to be completed in about a year.

Officers of the new firm are:—President, Seton Porter; executive vice-president, John K. Moffett; assistant vice-president, P. J. Ferrara, and secretary-treasurer, Thomas A. Clark. Executive offices are being maintained at 120 Broadway, New York.

The Ashtabula plant is expected to produce approximately 36,000,000 pounds of metallic sodium and 27,000 tons of chlorine when it reaches full production. Utilized for raw material purposes will be the large salt deposits in that particular section of Ohio.

The company has entered into an agreement with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, to obtain licenses for the manufacturing process involved. It is an electrolytic process by which a fused solution of refined sodium chloride and calcium chloride is electrolyzed to give off metallic sodium and chlorine.

Mr. Porter is president and Mr. Clark secretary-treasurer of the parent company. Actual operation of the subsidiary will be guided by Mr. Moffett, well-known in New York financial circles, and Mr. Ferrara. The latter is a chemical engineer, formerly associated with the parent firm and, before that, with Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York.

Resin Price Protection Offered by Gen. Electric

In a move to protect the paint industry from loss of raw material inventory values in event of future price declines, the General Electric Company's chemical department today instituted a wholly new inventory price protection policy for its "Glyptal" alkyd resins.

Under the new written policy, customers are protected for all "Glyptal" alkyd resins in stock for a period of forty-five days after shipment by the company. In the event of a price reduction, the company will refund the difference between the original selling price and the new price. The plan will remain in effect through 1949, it was announced.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Ammonium nitrate fertilizer plant, Argentine Embassy, Washington, D. C. (DJ-5).
Antibiotics, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency).
Biologicals, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency); Cairo, Egypt (DJ-7, manufacturers only).
Caustic soda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (DJ-3, agency); Salvador, Brazil (DJ-4, agency).
Chemicals, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency); Salvador, Brazil (DJ-4, agency); Paris, France, (DJ-10, agency).
Cresol, Hamburg, Germany (DJ-8).
Hormones, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency).
Medicinal specialties, human and veterinary, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency).
Paint materials, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency).
Paraffin, Hamburg, Germany (DJ-8).
Pharmaceutical products, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency); Salvador, Brazil (DJ-4, agency); Cairo, Egypt (DJ-7, manufacturers only).
Phenol, Hamburg, Germany (DJ-8).
Plastics materials, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency).
Rennet, Santos Dumont, Brazil (DJ-2).
Rosin, Salvador, Brazil (DJ-4, agency).
Soap making machinery, Chittagory, Pakistan (DJ-9).
Soda ash, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (DJ-3, agency).
Soya fatty acids, Brussels, Belgium (DJ-6).
Tallow, prime and fancy, Brussels, Belgium (DJ-6).
Vitamins, Milan, Italy (DJ-1, agency).
Yellow grease, Brussels, Belgium (DJ-6).

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

2,7-Diaminoacridin.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
3,5-Di-iodo-4-pyridon-N-acetic acid.
Keto-succinic acid.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Phorin.
Phenylurethane sulphochloride.
Potassium tetraoxide.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl sodium benzoate.
Vinyl phosphate.

DCAT Hears Plea On National Security

More than 2,200 representatives of the chemical and allied industries attended the twenty-third annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, held on March 10 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Ferdinand Eberstadt, chairman of the committee on the national security organization of the Hoover commission, was principal speaker. He called for the formulation of a clear and sound national security policy and asked businessmen to actively support the findings of the commission.

Robert B. Magnus, vice-president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, and chairman of the DCAT, presided. He declared that the "spirit of free enterprise, with emphasis on the freedom of the individual, is much in evidence, with this great outpouring of executives who believe that sales volume will underwrite the future American prosperity."

E. T. T. Williams, president of the Lambert Company, and a member of the DCAT advisory council, paid tribute to the late Ralph E. Dorland, who was New York manager of the Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Dorland was former chairman of DCAT and a former president of the New York Board of Trade.

Koppers Names Rhodes Tar Products Adviser

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed E. O. Rhodes special technical adviser to J. N. Forker, vice-president and general manager of the tar products division.

Mr. Rhodes, who conducted a survey of the German coaltar industry for the

E. O. Rhodes

United States government in 1945 and 1946, has been development manager of the tar products division since 1944. He joined the Koppers organization in 1925, when it acquired the American Tar Products Company, of which he was technical director.

Prior to joining the American Tar Products Company in 1921, he was engaged in research on the hydrogenation of vegetable oils, the manufacture of food products, the electrothermic reduction of alumina, the manufacture of carbon electrodes, and the recovery of potash as a byproduct of cement manufacture. He had formerly held one of the early fellowships at the University of Pittsburgh's Department of Industrial Research, which later became the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Schering Appoints Miller Ass't Domestic Sales Head

The Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has appointed Allan A. Miller assistant domestic sales manager. In addition, the company has named Newell S. Rand domestic sales office manager; M. M. Taliaferro Gulf district supervisor in the southern division, and Richard L. Rychel New Jersey supervisor in the metropolitan district.

Mr. Miller, who has been metropolitan New York division supervisor since 1946, will assist Herman W. Leitzow, domestic sales manager, and Dr. John N. McDonnell, vice-president in charge of domestic and foreign sales and promotion. Mr. Rand, who was formerly professional service representative in the metropolitan division, will make his headquarters in Bloomfield. Mr. Taliaferro and Mr. Rychel have recently completed a year of supervisory training at the company's headquarters.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Hoover Commission has thrown its weight with the Commerce department on two sore spots that have existed between Commerce and the State department ever since Cordell Hull took over most of the foreign economic reporting and abolished Commerce's foreign consular offices.

The commission is recommending that Commerce be allowed to send its own men abroad in a limited number of cases involving highly specialized technical reporting and that the State department remove the impediments which now delay the flow of commercial information from abroad. As a concession to State, the reporters for Commerce would be temporarily enrolled as State department employees and be under complete control of the embassy.

Commerce has long complained that it was not getting the information from abroad that is important to American business. This has been because State hasn't had the personnel trained for this work nor the time and effort necessary to do a complete job. But what gripes Commerce equally as much is the freedom by which State uses the "restricted" stamp on the material it does gather.

Quite frequently the reports sent home by the embassies are based almost entirely on information that has been published abroad, but if one paragraph of the report is obtained from nonpublic sources it usually results in the whole report being stamped "restricted." It is understandable that some latitude should be allowed in the classification of reports from embassies behind the iron curtain, even though the reports are based on published accounts, but why this should also apply to reports from other areas is hard to explain.

Efforts to have the State department restrict the use of its "restricted" stamp haven't succeeded too well, in spite of pleas from Commerce and business, and it remains to be seen whether the Hoover Commission recommendations will be the key that unlocks the door to much needed information.

New Fuel for Jet Planes

The U. S. Air Force may soon be out of the market for large quantities of kerosene for its jet-propelled aircraft. A new fuel, known as An-F-58 has been developed for this purpose and the program of changing over the carburation of all the jet planes to use the new fuel is already underway.

The new fuel was developed by changing the process of distilling crude oil and blending the distilled products. The change has made it possible to get a higher percentage of usable jet fuel from a given quantity of crude oil than with the prior method of producing kerosene. Despite an increasing use of jet aircraft by the air force, less crude oil will be required to supply jet engine fuel than would have been required using the kerosene-type fuel.

The air force says that the unit cost of the new fuel will be approximately the same as that of kerosene and it will be produced by the same suppliers who previously furnished the air force with kerosene. The new fuel has an octane rating varying between 50 and 65.

Catching Bad Drugs Costly

A question has been raised by some Federal legislators as to why the taxpayers should bear the costs of the recall programs of the Food and Drug Administration because of some mistake upon the part of a drug manufacturer that renders his product dangerous to public health. The question came up during recent hearings before the house appropriations committee; it has never been settled.

Between the period of April, 1948, and the end of January, it became necessary to conduct dragnet surveys on fifteen shipments of drugs in which manufacturing mistakes had been made that rendered them dangerous to patients. According to Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, FDA comsioner, these programs cost the government $44,402.

Under present law, the offender can be hauled into court and fined for violating the act, but no assessment can be made against him for the trouble caused to the government. It will take special legislation to make such an assessment, and it is possible that some consideration may be given to this in the future.

Subsidizing Little Business

One of the next aims of little business is to obtain a larger share of the exporting business—through the help of the Federal government. Its advocates have devised a scheme to have the government insure its business dealings with foreign customers so that the government will carry the risk of nonpayment.

Legislation carrying out the aims of the little business groups has been introduced in the senate by Claude Pepper of Florida and James Murray of Montana and soon will be introduced in the house. The bill

—*Continued on page 34*

Freeman Chemical Formed To Make Paint Vehicles

Freeman Chemical Corporation, a newly established manufacturing firm in the Milwaukee area, will begin production of its line of processed vehicles for paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers in May at a plant now under construction at Saukville, Wis.

Officers of the firm are:—Dr. Stephen E. Freeman, president and technical director; Donald A. Rhode, vice-president and production manager, and Fred D. Jenkins, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Freeman was in the Milwaukee laboratories of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, paint division, from 1935 to 1944. Following that he became production manager of the paint division, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Mr. Rhode was formerly with Pittsburgh Plate Glass's technical laboratories in Milwaukee. During the war he served in the Navy as a repair and operations officer. After his discharge, he returned to the company and engaged in resin and varnish operations.

Witco, Continental Carbon Elect Seligman Vice-Pres.

H. B. Seligman has recently been elected vice-president of the Continental Carbon Company and of the Witco Carbon Company, and has also been made a member of the Board of Directors of the latter company. In addition, Max A. Minnig and John H. Wishnick have been elected directors of the Witco Carbon Company.

Mr. Seligman was formerly treasurer of the Witco Chemical Company and stationed in New York but is now located in Amarillo, Tex., where the offices of both companies are located. Mr. Minnig is manager of the gas department of the Witco Carbon Company, and Mr. Wishnick is connected with the engineering division of the company at Amarillo.

Morsman Leaves Nat. Lead; Three Named to New Posts

J. J. Morsman has retired as a member of the board of directors of the National Lead Company after fifty-six years of service. He started in 1893 as an engineer with the Carter White Lead Company, Omaha, Neb., and ultimately became president of that company. In 1929 he was made assistant manager of the Chicago branch of the National Lead Company, and was elected a director nine years later.

The company has announced the appointment of O. D. Niedermeyer as manager of its Texas Mining & Smelting Division; George Diehlman as sales promotion manager for protective coating paints, and R. H. Prislin as manager of the industrial finishes department of its Pacific Coast branch.

Mr. Niedermeyer, who joined the company in 1948 as manager of its Mexican antimony mines, will have charge of its antimony smelting operations in his new position. Mr. Diehlman, who will make the company's Brooklyn research laboratories his headquarters, will work primarily with branch sales personnel who are responsible for the sales of red lead, metal protective paints and pigment E. Mr. Prislin was formulating chemist of the Arco Company and assistant manager and technical director of the Ferro Enamel Corporation before joining the National Lead organization.

USI Opens Resin Plant

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, officially dedicated its new resin plant in Newark, N. J., on March 8. The new facility, with an annual capacity of 100,000,000 pounds of resins, is said to be the largest and most modern in the world.

Products to be manufactured in the new plant will be alkyds, maleic resins, pure and modified phenolic resins and ester gums, as well as specialties.

U.K. Chemical Industry Nationalization Possible

Following an announcement by the Board of Trade of Great Britain of its decision to institute an inquiry into the affairs of the chemical industry, the *Financial Times* of London recently carried an article pointing out that "behind the disarmingly innocent wording of the announcement may lurk danger to the industry" and warning against the possibility of nationalization as a further step.

The article recalled a pamphlet entitled "Public Ownership—The Next Step," distributed by the local branches of the Labor Party in March, 1948, and dealing with the possible nationalization policy of the party at the next general election. This pamphlet suggested that firms to be nationalized be selected from firms falling in five different categories, the first of which was "basic industries such as steel and chemicals."

The *Financial Times* went on to indicate that the chemical industry "in many ways answers to the Labor Party's description of the ideal patient on which to conduct experiments in nationalization," and stated that suspicion of the government's intentions must continue even after the industry has presented the comprehensive report on its activities which the government has requested.

Chemical Industry Achievements

Giving an outline of the achievements of the industry under private management, the article had this comment on its outlook:—

"Chemicals, indeed, are an ideal export in many ways. They largely derive from native skill in laboratory and plant engineering and from home produced raw materials. During and after the first war,

—*Continued on page 64*

Comm'l Solvents 1948 Earnings Show Decrease

Net 1948 earnings of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, were $5,543,237, equal to $2.10 per share, compared with 1947 earnings of $9,068,430, equal to $3.44 per share, it was revealed in the company's annual report, released last Friday.

In his letter to stockholders, Henry E. Perry, president, stated that the market for anhydrous ammonia applied directly to the soil as fertilizer had "assumed astounding proportions" last year. The company's ammonia plant at Sterlington, La., he said, operated at full capacity throughout the year but had been able to supply but a fraction of the demand made upon it by planters in the surrounding area. The letter added:—

"Arrangements had been made to secure additional ammonia for marketing beginning at mid-1949. This additional ammonia was to become available as a result of a contract entered into with the Mathieson Chemical Corporation to buy the major portion of the ammonia produced at Lake Charles, La., in a plant leased by Mathieson from the government. The contract was to run for eight years.

"During the past year Mathieson purchased the Lake Charles plant from the government and in furtherance of its own operations desired to be released from the contract with us. This was accomplished by an agreement to pay Commercial Solvents Corporation the sum of $2,600,000. A payment of $500,000 was received in December, 1948, the balance to be received in installments over the next eight years."

Du Pont 1948 Sales Set Peacetime Record

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., reported on March 10, 1948 sales of $868,700,000, some $185,000,000 or 24 percent larger than in 1947, the previous peacetime record year. The company's net earnings for 1948 were $157,445,000, or $13.12 a share, compared with 1947 earnings of $120,010,000, or $9.88 a share.

Crawford H. Greenewalt, president, told stockholders in his annual report, that the average operating investment required to produce the high volume of 1948 sales was $1,164,000,000, 15 percent more than in 1947. The annual report showed that 1948 sales price changes, both up and down, resulted in an increase of about 7 percent in the company's sales price index.

Mr. Greenewalt, tackling the controversial subject of industrial profits, declared:

"The argument that postwar profits have been too large—and that profit margins should be reduced by taxation or other

—*Continued on page 86*

time

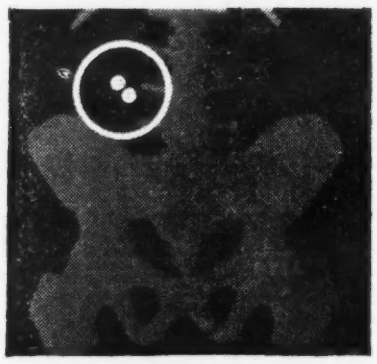
place

disintegration

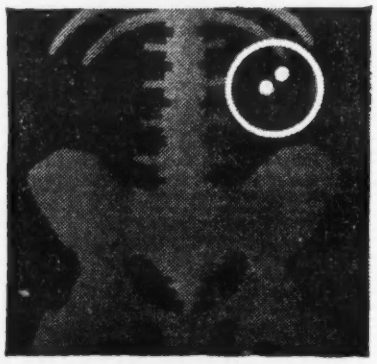
and the problem of a superior

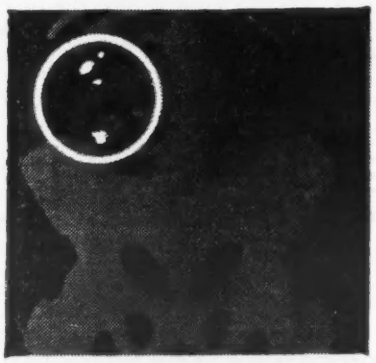
enteric coating

Enteric coated tablets ½ hour after ingestion.

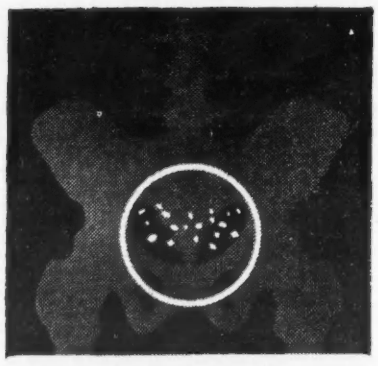


Same tablets 1 hour after ingestion.





Same tablets 2½ hours after ingestion.



Same tablets 3½ hours after ingestion — showing complete disintegration.

Strong Cobb, as a part of their general research program, studied the development of an *enteric coating* which would disintegrate at a predetermined site in the gastro-intestinal tract, and at a predetermined time.

After months of laboratory work, the staff of pharmaceutical research chemists came up with the answer . . . then the *enteric coating* had to be clinically tested.

A group of ambulatory patients was used for the study. The Strong Cobb *enteric coating* was used on 0.75 Gram tablets of barium sulfate, U.S.P. Fifty-four fluoroscopic observations were made in a large university hospital. These observations were substantiated by x-ray studies.

here is the record— representative of the clinical findings

Again — Strong Cobb had developed something more dependable in pharmaceuticals.

Today Strong Cobb is the largest private formula house in the Country. Its operations are divided into two classes: (1) Strong Cobb are consultants in solving technical manufacturing problems which you may encounter in fabricating your product. They will then undertake the manufacture together with full labeling, packaging and control work. (2) Strong Cobb are engaged in basic research in the development of new products which, when full laboratory and clinical research is completed, are made available to the trade under license agreements. Why not discuss your problems with our Technical Sales Director?

Write for a free copy of our booklet,
"A TEN-MINUTE TOUR IN PICTURES OF STRONG COBB & COMPANY."

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-15.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.

American Cereal Chemists Association, Statler hotel, New York, May 15-20.

American Chemical Society, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 28-April 1.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

American Electroplaters Society, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 27-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Jacksonville, Fla., April 24-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.

American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19-22.

American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 11-12.

American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 1.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, May 2-5.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 4-5.

Chicago Technical Societies Council, production show, Stevens hotel, Chicago, March 14-17.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 16.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel (formerly Pennsylvania hotel), New York, March 14-16.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Magnesium Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 19-20.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.

Metal Powder Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 5-6.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Stevens hotel, Chicago, June 20-22.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 30-April 1.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.

National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.

National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.

National Sanitary Supply Association, Sherman hotel, Chicago, May 8-11.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 15.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, April 13, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., June 7-9; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 7.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.

Water Soluble Gum Association of America, Plaza hotel, New York, March 15.

Western Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping and Western Packaging Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, August 9-12.

ASTM Group to Meet

The third session of the symposia on electrical insulating oil, sponsored by subcommittee IV on liquid insulation, of ASTM committee D-9 on electrical insulating materials, will be held on March 23 at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., in conjunction with the Spring meeting of committee D-9.

The symposium will include papers on "One System of Laboratory Testing, to Appraise Serviceability of Oils in Transformers," by R. G. Call, American Gas & Electric Service Company; "Performance Characteristics of Askarel," by F. M. Clark, General Electric Company, and "Performance of Inhibited Insulating Oils," by G. H. von Fuchs, consulting chemical engineer.

Monsanto Names Sommer Assistant To Curtis; Gillis in Temporary Post

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Charles H. Sommer assistant to the vice-president in charge of coordination of its sales, advertising and foreign department activities, effective tomorrow. Mr. Sommer, who is assistant general manager of sales for the organic chemicals division, will succeed Mr. Sommer as assistant general manager of sales for the division, and Gerald F. Pauley, general branch manager of the division's sales office in Chicago, will take charge of pharmaceutical sales.

William M. Russell, at present branch manager for the division at Detroit, will take charge of the Chicago office, and Forrest M. Luckett will replace Mr. Russell in Detroit. The Detroit territory will be extended to include the present Cincinnati area, of which Mr. Luckett was formerly in charge, as well as the Cleveland territory.

Charles H. Sommer

John L. Gillis

In another personnel shift announced by the company, Robert M. Morris, assistant plant manager of the Texas City,

—*Continued on page 61*

Navy Ind. Ass'n Appoints Plastics Advisory Group

The Navy Industrial Association has reorganized its plastics task committee into a standing plastics advisory committee, at the request of the Navy Department. The original group, which was formed to study twenty-seven specific plastics problems of the bureau of yards and docks, met with such success that the department requested the formation of a permanent group to serve all bureaus.

At the first meeting of the new committee, presided over by Walter R. Sykes, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, it was presented with a group of preliminary problems, including investigations leading to the development of (1) heat and flame resistant resins; (2) plastic pipe fittings and methods for making them, and (3) a non-woven glass tape for electrical insulation purposes.

The Navy Department has set up a group of its own personnel who will screen all new plastics problems to ascertain that the answer is not available within the Navy and that there is no duplication of

—*Continued on page 78*

FWDA Plans Buyers Session Tomorrow

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association has completed the program for a buyers' "Get Together," to be held at the Statler hotel, New York, tomorrow, as part of the association's annual meeting, scheduled to be held at the same hotel today, tomorrow and Wednesday.

At the morning session of tomorrow's meeting, "The Financial Picture" will be discussed by P. F. Swart, jr., vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; "The Washington Picture" will be outlined by Wallace Werble, editor of *Food, Drug and Cosmetic Reports*, and "The Profession-Industry Picture" will be discussed by Edward J. Carroll, economic research director of Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

The luncheon speaker will be Frank W. Lovejoy, sales executive of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, who will present an address entitled "It Is Later Than You Think."

In the afternoon there will be a forum on "The Problems of Medical Care." Bernard Zerbe, editorial director of *American Druggist*, will be moderator, and the panel will be composed of Albert Deutsch, columnist and medical writer for the *New York Post-Home News*; Dr. Albert Hemming, British medical practitioner, and Dr. Lester C. Spier, chairman of the National Council on Group Practice.

CMRA Sets Program For April 4-5 Meeting

The Chemical Market Research Association has completed the program for its Spring meeting, to be held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on April 4 and 5. The program is as follows:

April 4

In the morning there will be round table discussions of "Types of Training for Market Research" and "Place of Market Research in the Chemical Organization," and a motion picture entitled "The Leather Tanning Industry," supplied by the Tanners Council of America. The luncheon speaker will be Stephen J. Kennedy, Office of the Quartermaster General, who will discuss "The Leather Situation and National Defense."

In the afternoon there will be a symposium on the leather tanning industry. Edwin S. Flinn, manager of the tannin division of the Mead Corporation, and Kenneth E. Bell, vice-president of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, will discuss the "Chemical Requirements of the Industry," and A. H. Winheim, president of the Planetary Chemicals Company, will speak on "Tanning Processes of the Present and Future." In addition, John R. Hoover, vice-president of the Goodrich Chemical Company, will deliver an address entitled "Plastics Invade the Leather Industry."

The dinner speaker will be Francis J.

—*Continued on page 59*

Oil Chemists Plan Oils, Fats Course at Illinois U.

The American Oil Chemists' Society has issued a preliminary outline of the second annual short course to be sponsored jointly with the University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill., on August 15 to 19. Lectures will be held in the mornings, symposia in the afternoons and evenings, and a field trip to Peoria, Ill., is scheduled for the last day.

The general topic for the week is the production and processing of edible fats, with lard, margarin and all animal fats to be covered as well as vegetable fats and oils. Enrollment will be limited to 150. Registration fee will be $20.

Subjects for the sessions will be economics of the oil and fat industry, chemistry, and composition; hydraulic and screw pressing, theory and mechanics of solvent extraction, and rendering; batch and continuous refining, solvent refining, and fractionation; nutritive value; theory and mechanics of hydrogenation, fundamentals and mechanics of deodorization; decolorizing and color evaluation; stabilization and antioxidants, compounding and plasticizing, shortening, and emulsion products.

SOCMA Hears About Public Opinion Polls

The essentialness of knowledge of relevant public opinion and the value of the data available in that connection were related to the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at its luncheon meeting March 9 in New York by Claude Robinson, president of the Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton. Problems in public opinion, he said, ran all through business, and he cited their relations to automobiles, steel, medicine, labor, and other groups. Opinion data are essential also, he declared, in the construction of tax systems and the arranging of government spending. It is, therefore, quite necessary that such data be scientifically and orderly compiled.

There are two approaches to the job of compiling data on public opinion, Mr. Robinson said. One is the impressionist method which is influenced by the free play of emotions and attended with difficulty in getting individual agreements. The other way is the public opinion poll, the planned questioning of representative samples of the public. Sometimes this oversimplifies the task, but properly conducted a poll will detect wishful thinking and other dodges. The poll possesses objective data to work with and takes cognizance of the fact that the human mind cannot arrange all data.

Authority must be joined with responsibility in executive functioning, Mr. Robinson said. Leadership rests on the teaching of the essentials of the economic system. "People see you, not as you are, but as their mental mirrors reflect you," he pointed out. So, it is wise to know all relevant matters and equally necessary to

—*Continued on page 61*

Zinc Institute Sets Preliminary Program

The American Zinc Institute has released a preliminary program for its thirty-first annual meeting, to be held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on April 11 and 12. The program is as follows:

April 11

In the morning, "The Zinc Supply in 1949" will be discussed by Howard I. Young. Ellsworth C. Alvord, of Washington, will talk on "The Tax Outlook." Another speaker, still to be announced, will report on "The Steel Industry in 1949." William F. Howe, of Gall & Lane, Washington, will speak on the topic, "Where do we Stand on Labor Relations?" Reports on the institute's activities will also be made.

The afternoon program will open with "The Effect of Freight Rates on Zinc Prices," by W. G. Patton, chairman of the institute's general traffic committee. Then will follow "Smelting Costs Since 1939," by R. A. Young, vice-president, American Zinc Company of Illinois; and "Mining Costs Since 1939" by W. C. Page, assistant general manager, western operations, United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company. "The Outlook for Zinc Mar-

—*Continued on page 41*

ADMA Furthers Plans For April 4-7 Meeting

Further plans for the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, to be held at the Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4 to 7, were announced last week. The biological section will meet on April 4, and on April 6, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of Johns Hopkins University, will speak to the third general session on "The Role of Scientific Research in Industry and Government." On the following day there will be addresses by representatives of the American Medical Association. Among them will be a talk by Dr. George F. Lull, secretary and general manager of the AMA, on "Socio-Economic Problems in Medicine." The association's golf tournament will be played at the club on April 5.

NPC to Meet April 27

The next quarterly meeting of the National Petroleum Council has been called by Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the council, for April 27, 1949, in the secretary's conference room, South Interior Building, Washington. In addition to the report on "the problems of shortages, exportation and maldistribution of steel materials in the petroleum industry," there will be before the council reports of the committees on mineral industries census, petroleum industry manpower, quebracho requirements of the petroleum industry, and the Military Petroleum Advisory Board.

SULFAQUINOXALINE MERCK

Now Available in Commercial Quantities

What It Means To You:

A major achievement of Merck Research which can be made, immediately, a component part of your own production program. The introduction of Sulfaquinoxaline Merck enables you to supply poultry raisers with a superior product, effective against coccidiosis and acute fowl cholera.

What It Means To Your Customers:

An exceedingly *active, versatile,* and *economical* sulfonamide which may be used

- *as a* preventive *against cecal and intestinal coccidiosis of chickens*
- *for the* control *of outbreaks of cecal and intestinal coccidiosis of chickens*
- *for the* control *of outbreaks of acute fowl cholera of chickens, turkeys, and pheasants.*

How Its Value Was Proved:

The impressive clinical advantages of Sulfaquinoxaline Merck were established by extensive trials at experiment stations and in the field. Published reports on this investigational work testify to the new agent's efficiency, economy, and recognized dependability.

How It Performs:

In addition to limiting outbreaks of coccidiosis and acute fowl cholera, Sulfaquinoxaline Merck has been found to

- *limit mortality* from coccidiosis (throughout extensive experimental study) to *less than 2 per cent.*
- *reduce stunting* which often follows uncontrolled coccidiosis
- permit birds to *build immunity* to the types of coccidia to which they are exposed
- *reduce losses* due to impaired feed efficiency
- permit farm flocks to maintain greater uniformity; better shank color; and to complete feathering at an earlier age.

HOW SUPPLIED:

Sulfaquinoxaline Veterinary Merck is a buff or yellow to light tan colored, odorless or practically odorless powder which melts at about 245° to 250°C. with decomposition. As supplied, it is substantially 325 mesh. Sulfaquinoxaline is relatively insoluble in water, 0.75 milligram dissolving in 100 cc. at *p*H 5.2. It is soluble in sodium hydroxide solution, forming the sodium salt.

A COMPLETE MERCK SULFAQUINOXALINE SERVICE:

1 ***Prompt assistance*** **to manufacturers on methods for preparation of solutions and fabrication of soluble tablets.**

2 ***Speedy shipment*** **of required quantities from ample stocks.**

Your inquiries are cordially invited. Write, wire, or phone today.

SULFAQUINOXALINE MERCK

VETERINARY

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

MERCK

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

March 11, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms	lb.	.65	.75
tech., fib. dms	lb.	.38	.43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald	lb.	.22	.23½
l.c.l., ton lots	lb.	.23	.24½
smaller lots	lb.	.26	.27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	.56	—
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
tanks frt. alld. E	lb.	.12	—
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.67½	—
fib. dms., c.l., works	lb	.65	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.66	—
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	1.75	—
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works	lb.	1.15	—
fib. dms., works	lb.	1.15	—
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.90	—
fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72	—
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
Methyl (see M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.10	1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms	lb.	1.30	1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, d m s., 500 lbs. or more, works,	lb.	1.65	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	1.90	—
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.55	.60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms	lb.	.43	.45
smaller pkgs	lb.	.48	.54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms	lb.	.36	.38
smaller pkgs	lb.	.41	.47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls	100 lbs.	4.50	4.75
56%, bbls	100 lbs.	7.90	8.15
70%, bbls	100 lbs.	9.60	9.85
80%, bbls	100 lbs.	10.85	11 10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works	100 lbs.	13.50	14.00
USP, dms., works	100 lbs.	11.50	12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	11.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.60	9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots	lb.	.53	—
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis.	lb.	.48	—

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib, dms., works	lb.	.26½	—
Aminoacetic NF, bbls., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls	lb.	2.10	—
tech., bbls.	lb.	1.05	1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs	lb.	.20	.22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots.	kilo.	24.50	—
25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	25.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	25.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.70	—
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	26.41	—
500 grams	kilo.	27.47	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.15	2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.43	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.44	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	.59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	.56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.56	.57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	.59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	1 43
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	115.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	160.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	165.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	135.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	180.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	185.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	111.75	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	90.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	135.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	140.00	—
bbls, c.l., works	ton.	110.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	155.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton	160.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	86.75	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	95.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	140.00	—

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis	ton.	145.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	115.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	160.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	165.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	91.75	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Broener's bbls.	lb.	1.34	1.45
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tankcars, works	lb	.33	—
Cacodylic, bots.	lb.	12.00	13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms	lb.	6.00	6.75
synth., dms	lb.	5.25	8.00
Capric, tech dms	lb.	.50	.50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms	lb.	.50	.50½
Castor oil, split, dms	lb.	.35¾	.36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03½	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	.27
Cinnamic, refd., bots	lb.	3.00	4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb	.27	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.27½	—
kgs.	lb.	.28½	—
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.			
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l	lb.	.27½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots	lb	.28½	—
kgs.	lb.	.29½	—
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	.25½	—
kgs.	lb.	.26½	—
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.			
Cleve's, mixed, bbls	lb.	.65	.66
Coconut oil, dist., dms	lb.	.23¼	.24¼
double, dist, dms	lb.	.23¼	.27¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms	lb.	.10½	.11½
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.10½	.11½
Cresylic, dom., coattar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	1.36	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.39	—
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis	gal.	1.46	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.49	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.40	—
Petroleum, 145°C. to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	1.005	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.025	1.045
tanks, same basis	gal.	.925	—

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.93	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.95	.97
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.745	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.765	.785
tanks, same basis	gal.	.665	—
235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.62	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62	—
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works	lb	.35	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)			
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Diglycolic, bgs., works	lb.	.22	—
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
F. bbls., works	lb	1.73	1.78
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more	gram.	2.00	—
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	.13½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	.14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	.14
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	.14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.63	1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.46	1.48
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	1.20	1.30
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots	lb.	.23	.31
dms	lb.	.14	—
kgs.	lb.	.16	—
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	2.30	2.40
25 lb. lots	lb.	2.45	—
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works	lb.	2.15	—
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).			
H, 100% basis, bbls., works	lb.	.73½	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys	lb.	2.69	—
57%, cbys	lb.	2.83	2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.34	.36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.35	.37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works	lb.	.19	.19½
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
30%, steel dms., works	lb.	.08½	.09
70%, steel dms., works	lb.	.15¾	.16¼

Acid, hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	.09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila	lb.	.084	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb.	.085	—
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns	lb.	.75	.77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis	lb.	2.64	2.87
L, bbls., works	lb.	.80	.95
Lactic edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.16	.18
smaller lots	lb.	.17	.19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more,	lb.	.28½	—
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.19¾	—
10 or less	lb.	.20¾	—
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb.	.3370	.3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.95	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	11.85	—
NF, 85%, cbys	lb.	.69	.72
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.87	—
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms	lb.	.40	.40½
60%, dms	lb.	.35	.35½
Linseed oil, reg dist., dms	lb.	.3180	.3230
water white, dms	lb.	.3480	.3530
Maleic, powd., dms	lb	.30	.31
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, dms.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.85	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	.06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085	.009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works	lb.	.92	.95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms	lb.	.23½	.24½
tech., flake 96-97%, bbls	lb.	.19	.21
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.05	2.75
tanks, E. works	ton.	18.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	20.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
tanks, E. works	ton	25.00	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	.09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms	lb.	.45	Nom.
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
230-240 acidity, dms., works	lb	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma) (5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms	lb.	.88	.91
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works	kilo.	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36° cbys. c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.40	6.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.90	6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	6.50
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.40	7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	7.00
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs	6.90	7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.13¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.18

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)			
Orthocresotinic, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.69	—
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
10,000 lbs., works	lb.	.14¾	.15
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15¼	.15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works	lb.	4.00	Nom.
technical dms., works	lb.	1.70	—
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	20.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	20.15	21.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).			
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.87	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	92	95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms	lb.	.12¼	Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works	lb.	58	62
70-72%, cbys., works	lb.	61	66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb	1.51	1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)			

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	indust.	industrial	secs	seconds
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	synth	synthetic
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons			USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	W	west
				w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory			whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

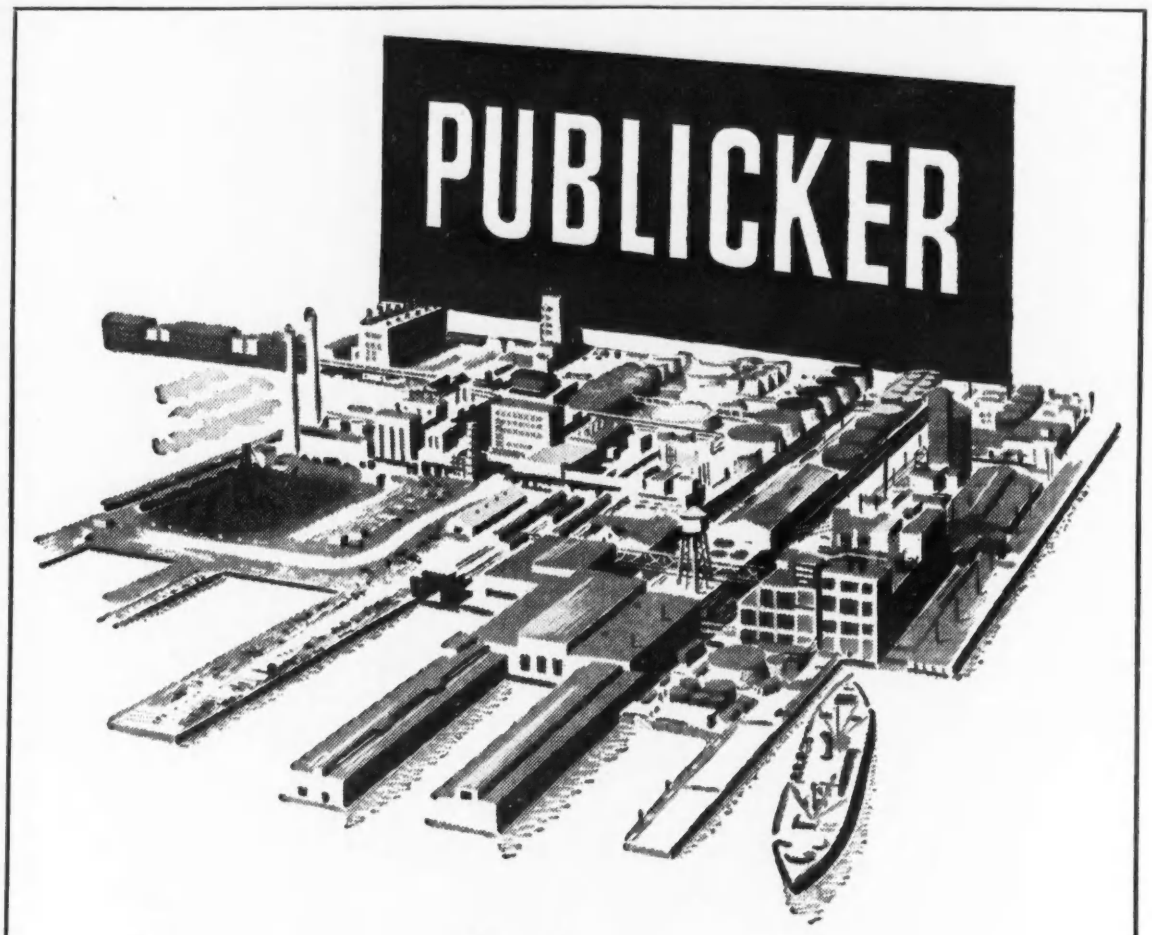
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Althea Root

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. 10½ —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ngs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56½- .60½
Soybean oil, s.d., works lb. .12½- .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. 18 - .19
single pressed, bgs lb. 17½- .18½
triple pressed, bgs lb. .20¼- .21¼
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Acid, sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¼
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .30 - .30¼
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.

Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.50 - 2.60
powd., bbls lb. 2.55 - 2.65
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88

Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.60 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .38½- .44
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .25 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorizations by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .33½- .34
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .43
tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis gal. .35½- .41
tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .41½
tanks, same basis gal. .22½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal.17.40½-17.41
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.44½-17.50
tanks, same basis gal.17.31 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .30½- .31
l.c.l., same basis gal. .34½- .40
tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.37½-18.38
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.41½-18.47
tanks, same basis gal.18.28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .22½- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .24 - —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .25½- —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35



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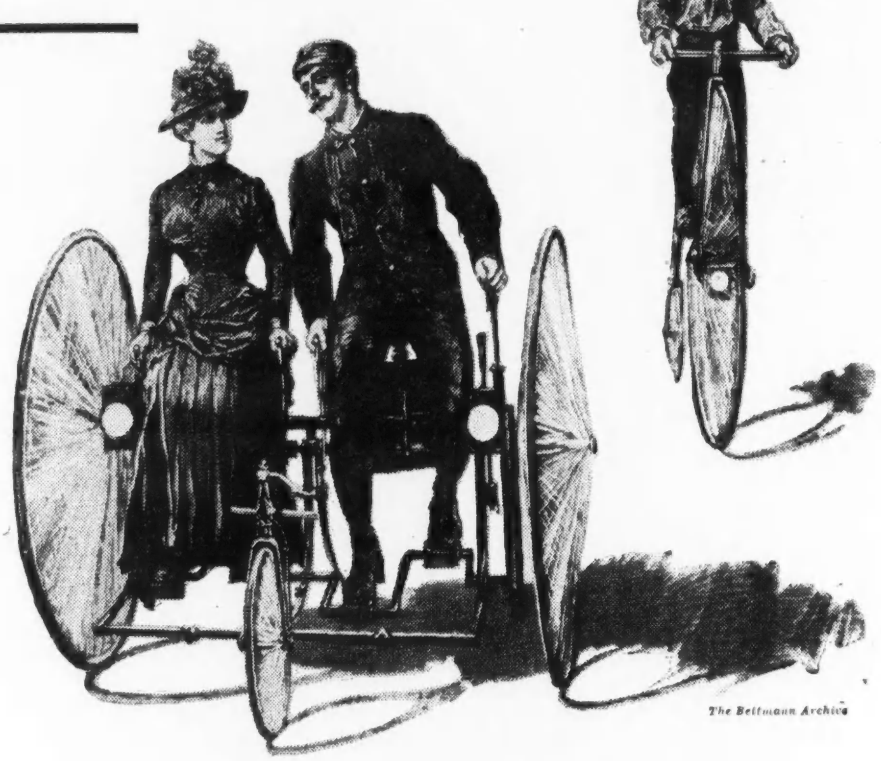
Alum, Ammonia—Areca Nuts

Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .20 - .21
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, pharmaceutical, 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .27 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, 280-400 crystalline, flour, classified, 3-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, cns., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Aluminum oxide, optical, high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
tribasic, ctns, c.l lb. .35 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, bots., kgs lb. 7.90 - 8.05
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - .21
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 -85.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP., dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
cms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .18½- .22
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, saD.
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.38.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¾
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots. lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- .22
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- .23
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½- —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .13½- .14
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¼- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¼- .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, NF, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25

Tricycle built for "woo"....



The Bettmann Archive

Many a proposal was made in a "gay nineties" tricycle. And in that same era—almost a half-century ago—the founders of Niagara Alkali began the first of a long series of important proposals for pioneering and developing the electro-chemicals industry in America.

Something to remember is that this vital pioneering activity that has gone on through the years has given Niagara advanced knowledge and experience that can be of constant benefit to you in the use of Niagara Caustic Soda, Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, EBG Liquid Chlorine, Paradichlorobenzene and Niagathal (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.	oz.	6.10	- 6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo	kilo.	140.00	-150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18.00	-18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.45	- .90
root, bls.	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.13	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.80	- .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- .07
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55	.56
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines	ton.	88.00	- —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton.	79.00	- —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	59.00	- —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	52.50	- —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	49.50	- —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	35.50	- —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	31.00	- —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	30.00	- —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	- —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	28.50	- —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	- —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	- —
seconds, 300°-330° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	31.00	- —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	- —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	- —
process form. bgs., works	lb.	.05¾	- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	23.00	- —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	- —
Atropine, bots.	oz.	13.50	-15.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	10.35	-12.00

B

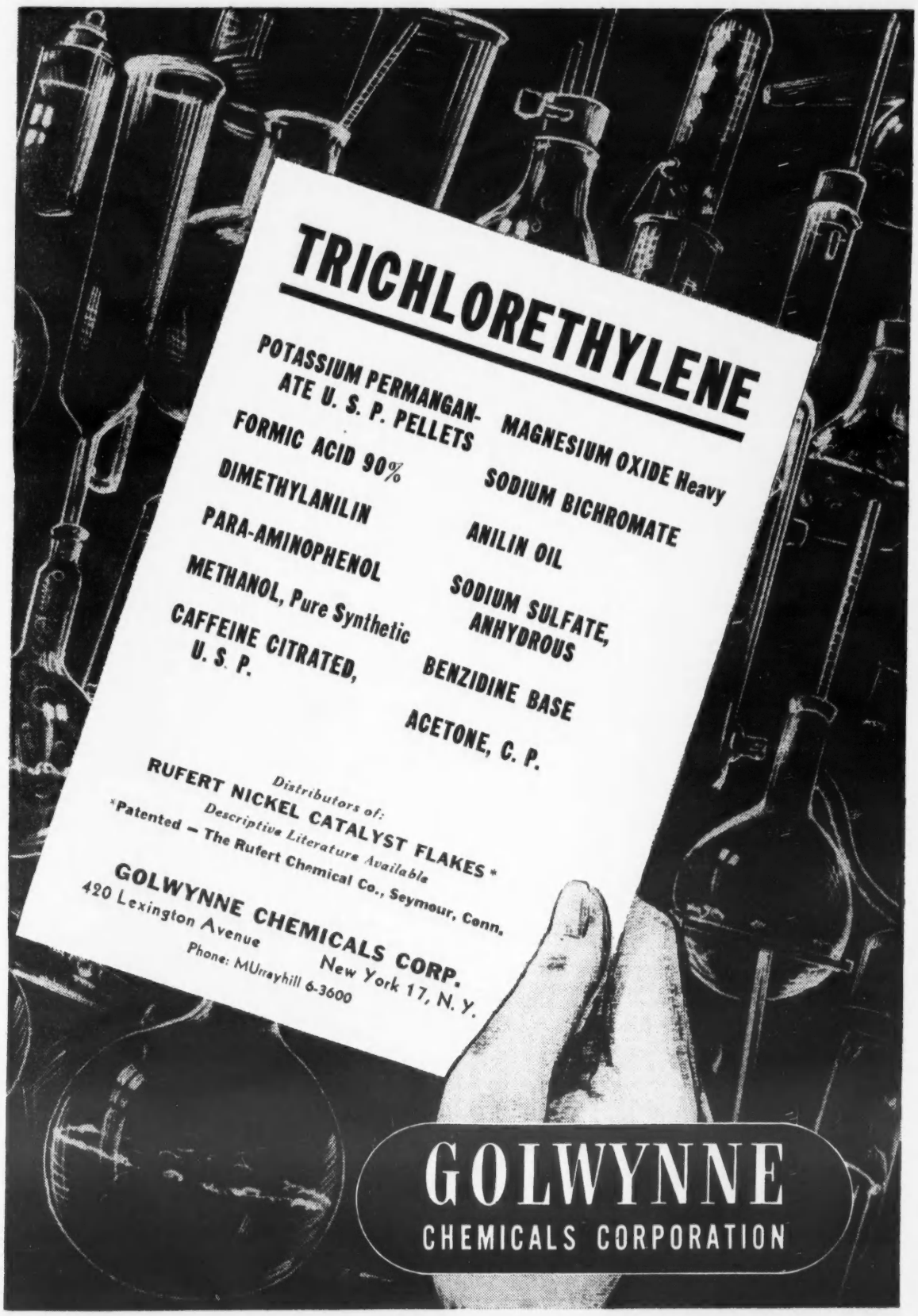
Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.40	- —
10,000 units	vial.	.78	- —
50,000 units	vial.	2.86	- —
Balm of Gilead buds, bgs	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.78	.80
Barbital, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, dms.	lb	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	-80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	-90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	- .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	- —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.21	- —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	- —
Iodide, bots.	lb	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17	.19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up	lb.	.39	- .40
smaller lots	lb.	.40	- .41
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb	.12½	- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	- —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	-12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	35.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	- —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	- —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	- —
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	- —
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Root, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	-10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	- —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	- .90
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45	.55
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	- —
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	- —
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	1.02	- —
Benzocaine, cns	lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.21	- —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.20	- —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys.	lb.	.20	- .28
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.	lb.	.60	- 1.00
dms.	lb.	.60	- .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.88	- 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	- .21½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22½
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.45	- 4.00
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.55	- 2.30
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.80	- 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	1.85	- 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	8.90	- 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21	- .23½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	- .24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.73	- .80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	- —
smaller lots	lb	1.60	- —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35	- —
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	- —
Beth root, bls.	lb	.45	- .50
Biotin, cryst.	gram.	12.50	- —
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	- —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	- —
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.18	- —
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	- —
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	- —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.00	- —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb	4.70	- —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	2.80	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	2.75	- —
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	4.90	- —
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.30	- —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	- —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	3.80	- —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
c.s., l.c.l., shipt. point	lb.	.17	- .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	- .22½

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	40 —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.11¼	- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832	- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13¾	- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09½	- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09	- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.07½	- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1125	- .1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	- 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb	.12	- .13
bark of root, bls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.78	- .82
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.48	- .52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	- —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	- —

Arecoline Hydrobromide—Blue, Peacock

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., l.c.l., N. Y. whse	ton.	108.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	- —
N. Y. whse.	ton.	113.00	- —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	67.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	73.00	- —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs	4.25	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton.		7.50	- —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton.		8.00	- —
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17	- .19
l.c.l.	lb	.18	.25
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.35	- .55
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.90	- —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.10	- —
Celestial, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	- —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	3.85
80%, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	3.45
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda)			
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	- —
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	- —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis	lb.	.60	- .70



Blue, Permanent Toner—Calcium Sulphate

Blue, permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 .26½
Jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 — —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 1.24 —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.60 2.70

Blue dry colors, divd. prices 1c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb 55 60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. lb .08 .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.70.00 - —
Bone meal, fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip),
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls lb .43 - .50
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 122.75 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.127.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.142.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.147.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
Borax, tech., gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $4w per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyano acetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
Bromoform, USP, bots. lb. 1.50 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05½ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls lb. .34 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl),
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.49 - 2.80
Iodide, jars lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow),
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Selenide (see Red),
Sulphide (see Yellow),
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 - 154.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting),
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - 67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 - 59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls. lb. .65 - .72
cns. lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. lb. .58 - .65
cns. lb. .76 - .83
Glycerophosphate, NF, 6lb. dms lb. 1.65 1.80
Hydride, dms, works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 - 28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 - 21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 —
Lactate, USP, dms lb .37 .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate dextro jars gram .07½ —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 - .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., works ton.105.00 - 125.00
bbls., 10 or over, works lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works lb. .08 - .10
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾ - —
less, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.60 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .36 —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .38
Sulphate (see Gypsum).

PAGE 10 IN YOUR PLASKON COATING-RESIN PRODUCT DIRECTORY

PLASKON 3539

MODIFIED MALEIC RESIN

— contains the greatest quantity of maleic condensate that is practical for complete compatibility with nitrocellulose

PLASKON 3539 is a modified maleic resin designed for use both in lacquers and in short oil varnishes made with either hard or soft oils.

It gives lacquers with fast solvent release, high gloss, and good adhesion. Varnishes containing it have pale color, rapid dry and high gloss.

Lacquers containing PLASKON 3539 are used for sanding sealers and polishing type top coats. Varnishes containing it are used for furniture finishing both for sanding sealers and high gloss finishes, for low bake tin decorating enamels, and for interior architectural enamels in white and pastel shades.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Melting Point (°C) (Capillary Method), 120-125	Solubility
Acid Number 30-35	Mineral Spirits ..... Insoluble
Color (50% Xylol) (I.P. & V.R.) ..... Under 10	Xylol ..... Complete
Viscosity (50% Xylol) (G.H.) ..... E-G	Specific Gravity 1.10

The Plaskon line of coating resins includes: Pure Alkyds—Modified Alkyds—Ureas—Melamines—Modified Phenolics—Maleics—Ester Gums—Pure Phenolics. *Immediately Available!*

SERVICE

We invite correspondence regarding your need for Plaskon* Coating Resins in the paint, varnish and lacquer industries. All Plaskon facilities and experience are available to you for planning the adaptation of Plaskon materials to your present and future manufacturing and sales plans.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PLASKON
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
COATING RESINS

PLASKON DIVISION
LIBBEY • OWENS • FORD GLASS CO.
2143 Sylvan Avenue • Toledo 6, Ohio
Branch Offices: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Rochester, San Francisco.
In Canada: Drew, Brown Ltd., Toronto, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec.

Calcium Sulphide—Cinchophen-Sodium

Calcium sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	45.00	—
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	50.00	—
luminous tins, works	lb.	1.25	—
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06 -	1.50
fine particle size, dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Calendula flowers, bis	lb.	.50 -	.85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	1.82 -	1.83
fine powd., dms	lb.	1.97 -	1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, NF, monobromated, dms.,	kgs. lb.	3.10 -	3.20
Camphor, natural	lb	No stocks.	
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42 -	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43 -	.55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.56 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.60 -	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.78 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.79 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80 -	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.10 -	1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
Russian, bgs	lb.	5.00 -	5.25
powd., bxs	lb.	5.75	6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls	gal.	1.05 -	—
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs	lb.	.18½-	.19
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.19½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75 -	—
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70 -	—
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)			
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70 -	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼-	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06 -	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.09 -	.11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09 -	—
NF, cbys	lb.	.17 -	.19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.			
Carbromal, NF, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	4.25 -	—
100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75 -	—
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	3.25 -	3.30
medium, cs	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Coorges, cs	lb.	1.80 -	1.85
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	2.05 -	2.15
Indian, cs., futures	lb.	2.00	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	1.85 -	1.90
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65 -	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg		5.00	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00 -	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00 -	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½-	—
tins, works	gm.	.62 -	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70 -	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	.85 -	—
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.24 -	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.87 -	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.32 -	—
dms., works	milli. units.	.30 -	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85 -	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.50 -	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	10.00	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35 -	.40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09¾-	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.23½-	.24
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more	lb.	.22¼-	.22¾
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	30	Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls.,	lb.	.32 -	.33
broken, bls.	lb.	.27 -	.27½
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs	lb.	.09 -	.09¼
broken, bls	lb.	.08 -	.08¼
Honan, bls	lb.	.17 -	.18
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.25 -	.26
medium, bls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
thin, bls.	lb.	.39 -	.40
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.27½
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30 -	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports	long ton.	110.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	24.00	Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00 -	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works,	lb.	2.00 -	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00 -	—
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.27½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.21 -	.21½
futures, bgs	lb.	.21 -	.21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36 -	.40
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31 -	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50 -	.59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49 -	.54
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 -	.49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.52 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53 -	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50 -	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54 -	—
Cellulose butyrate, gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54 -	—
43% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58 -	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56 -	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 -	.48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61 -	.66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40 -	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70 -	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25 -	—
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	.05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04 -	—
paint, bxs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 -	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.10 -	1.50
Charcoal, bone, NF, bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80 -	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.80 -	—
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works	ton.	46.80	-59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.80	-43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	41.80	-43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00 -	—
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06 -	.07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0463-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495-	—
tanks	lb.	.0375-	.0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170-	.1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works,	ton	15.00 -	—
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila	net ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.41 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Hydrate, jars	lb.	1.05 -	1.15
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points	lb.	1.05 -	2.00
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	1.20 -	2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works	lb.	.12¼-	.13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09 -	.19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		2.40 -	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		2.70 -	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30 -	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20 -	.23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, obls.	lb.	1.38 -	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.35 -	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.85 -	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87 -	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12 -	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50 -	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00 -	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50 -	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7%, bbls., cs	lb.	.0955-	—
3½%, bbls., cs	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24 -	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54 -	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
broken, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.50
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.93 -	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69 -	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65 -	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42 -	—
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works	lb.	4.70 -	4.75
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works	lb.	4.50 -	4.65

one of many DOW chemicals serving American Industry

SODIUM SULFIDE

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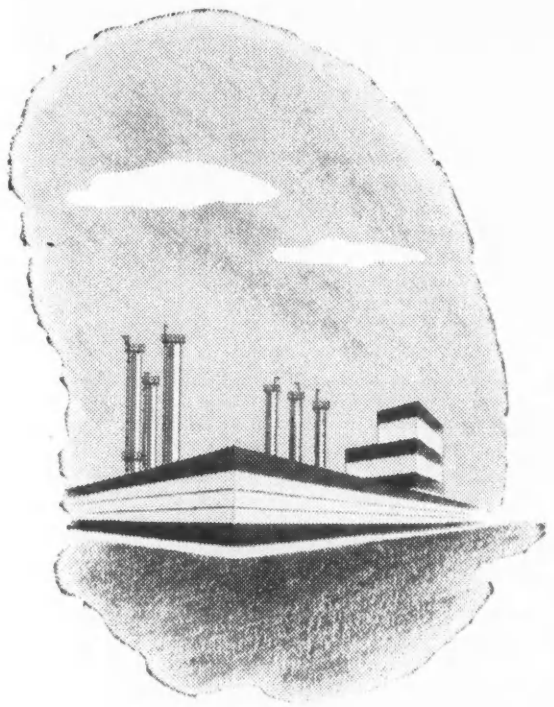

Also available are:

Magnesium Chloride

Epsom Salt

Hydrochloric Acid

Monochlorobenzene

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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Cinnamic Aldehyde—Dibutylamine

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.... lb. .83 - .88
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls... lb. .22 - .23
Citral, bots., cns.... lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.... lb. 2.75 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.... lb. 3.20 - 4.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls.... lb. .16 - .18
futures, bls.... lb. .17¾- .18
Zanzibar, bls.... lb. .20½- .21
futures.... lb. .21½ Nom.
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bgs.... lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high, vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.. lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - .75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.... lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., works.... gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.... gal. .14½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.... gal. .27 - —
tanks, works.... gal. .15½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd.... lb. .90 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs... lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.... lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs... lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.... lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.... lb. 2.04 - —

Cobalt linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .56 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms.... lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms.... lb. .61¼- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld.. lb. .37¼- .37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.... lb. 1.27½- 1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.... lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.... lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. 75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.... lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.... lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.... lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs.... lb. .42 - .43
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.... oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.... oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.... oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.... oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.... lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls.... lb. .18 - .19
Colchicine, bots., cns.... oz.145.00 - 160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Collodion, USP, dms.... lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.... lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls.... lb. .35 - .40
Colombo root, bls.... lb. .18 - .19

Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.... lb. .40 - .45
Condurango bark, bgs.... lb. .20 - .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.... lb. .65 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls.... lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.... lb. .29 - —
crystals, bbls.... lb. .20 - .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls.... lb. .48 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic.... lb. .23½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.. lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.... lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.... lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.... lb. .30½- .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works.... lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27½
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Stearate, bgs., works.... lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.10 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 9.10 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works.... lb. .23¾- .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.... ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.... ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.... ton.195.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports.... ton.200.00 - —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures.. lb. .06 Nom.
Italian, bgs.... lb. .05½ Nom.
Moroccan, bgs.... lb. .05¾- .06
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.48 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.. 100 lbs. 5.53 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.... 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l.... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Cornsilk, bls.... lb. .15 - .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.... lb. .33 - .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E ton.56.00 -57.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots.... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.... lb. .80 - .85
Cranesbill root, bls.... lb. .30 - .31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .32½- —
smaller lots.... lb. .33 - .34
Imported, kgs.... lb. .30½- .30¾
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.. gal. .16 - .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works.. gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.... gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys.... lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms.... gal. .31 - .33
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks, same basis.... lb. .18¼- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.... lb. .18¾- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis.... lb. .18 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .16½- .20
l.c.l., works.... lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works..gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.... lb. .50 - .55
powd., cs.... lb. .60 - .65
Culvers root, bbls.... lb. .60 - .70
Cumene, dms., c.l.... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.... lb. .09 - —
tanks.... gal. .53 - .56
Cumin, seed, Moroccan, bgs.... lb. No stocks.
Persian, bgs.... lb. .22½- .23
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .12¼
l.c.l., works.... lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works.... lb. .08 - .11¼
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.... lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.... lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.... lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.... lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.... cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots.. gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots.... gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots.... gal. .30 - —

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2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald.. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .83 - .90
Damiana leaves, bls.... lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls.... lb. .44 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works.. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.... lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works.. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.... lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works.... lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.... lb. .33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.... lb. .35 - .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 -55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works.... ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.... lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% fla., bbls.... lb. .18 - .19
over 2% fla., bbls.... lb. .17 - .18
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd.. lb. .40 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 6.97 - —
Chicago.... 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
l.c.l.... 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Canary, paper bgs., c.l... 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Chicago.... 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l.... 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
Chicago.... 100 lbs. 6.19 - —
l.c.l.... 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
white paper bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 6.56 - —
Chicago.... 100 lbs. 5.94 - —
l.c.l.... 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Prices for dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., paper bgs.... lb. .10½- .10¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.... lb. 5.05 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots..100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.... lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.... lb. No prices.
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.... lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms.... lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.... ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.... ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.. ton.62.00 - —
California.... ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.... ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast... lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .70¼- —
l.c.l., works.... lb. .70¾- —
tanks, works.... lb. .68¾- —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .58¼- —
l.c.l., works.... lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works.... lb. .56¾- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .33½- .38¼
l.c.l., dlvd.... lb. .34½- .39
tanks, dlvd.... lb. .32 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works.... lb. .58½- —
tanks, works.... lb. .56½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.... lb. .53½- —
tanks, frt. alld.... lb. .50 - —

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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - —
tanks, works lb. .57 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald lb. .28 —
Dicumarol, fib. dms., works lb.24.00 -25.00
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
tanks lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .26 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .46 - .57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots kilo.255.00 -330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram.15.00 -18.00
powd., bots oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l lb. .40 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .44¾- —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. 1.25 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. 1.03 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .10¼- .10¾
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .72½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
tanks, works lb. .71 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16¼ —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- .48¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .39 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .37 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l lb. .21 - .23¾
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .18
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .28 - .32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
recd., dms lb. .17 - .21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .53 .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .48
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Dipropylene - glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs. lb. 2.50 - 2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dicapryl Sebacate—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
No. 18, cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 23, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 3, cns. lb.26.55 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59 —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .82 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .97 - —
79 Ponceau R lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .80 - —
179 Azo rubine lb. .95 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .62 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype).
203 Chrome black T lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb 2.96 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.38 - —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.85 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.57 - —
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .78 - —
765 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine scarlet B lb. 1.56 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. 1.08 - —
510 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra. lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green B lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.55 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.68 - —
737 Wool green S lb. 2.14 - —

Of outstanding importance to PROTECTIVE COATINGS....

PENTEK® LIGNOCOL® M.D.A.

PUT THE PLUS IN YOUR PROCESS...

Benzaldehyde
Benzoates
Benzoic Acid
Benzyl Chloride
Bromides
Chlorinated Aromatics
Chlorobenzenes
Creosotes
Formates
Formaldehyde
Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates
Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine
M.D.A. (Methylene Disalicylic Acid)
Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates
Penicillin
Pentaerythritols
Salicylates
Salicylic Acid
Streptomycin

PENTEK®
Heyden pentaerythritol (technical grade)—well known to the paint, lacquer and kindred industries as PENTEK—has found widespread use in the formulation of coating compositions of high durability and lasting beauty. This versatile polyhydric alcohol produces alkyd resins, drying oils and rosin esters of superior quality. Pentek is also of interest as a raw material for plasticizers, emulsifying agents, waxes and a variety of other products.

Available in 80-lb. multiwall bags.

LIGNOCOL®
A uniformly high quality antioxidant and anti-skinning agent for producing quick-drying enamels, paints, varnishes, lacquers, inks and putties.

Lignocol is shipped in 450-lb. stainless steel drums, and in 50-lb. boxed tin cans.

M.D.A. (Methylene Disalicylic Acid)
Of particular interest as a raw material for alkyd resins, printing inks and other compositions possessing special properties such as quick-drying and alkali resistance.

Technical literatures and samples will be mailed promptly upon request on Company letterhead.

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Serving Industry through Finer Chemicals

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO 6: 20 North Wacker Drive PHILADELPHIA 3: 1700 Walnut Street

SAN FRANCISCO 11: 420 Market Street RUMFORD DIVISION: Rumford 16, R. I.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Ferric Sulphate

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814	Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841	Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922	Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
949	Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978	Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½-	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034	Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054	Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1086	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
	double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101	Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, single	lb.	2.52	—
	double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
	double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4	Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.48	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.07	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

	Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
	Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
	Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
	Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
	Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
	Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
	FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
	Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
	Jet	lb.	1.08	—
	Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
	Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	—
	Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
	Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
	Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.84	—
	Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
	Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
	Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
	Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	—
	Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
	Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.			

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
	Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
	Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
	Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
	Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.48	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.95	1.00
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½-	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.27	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	48.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram		.60	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, NF, cns	lb.	1.35	1.40
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.095	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.	16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, anesthesia, bots., 50cc, hospitals	bot.	1.00	—
75cc, hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb.	.70	1.05
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½-	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10½-	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10¼-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	—
Ethyl acetoacetate prices on dms., c.l., dlvd. ¼c. higher, l.c.l., ¾c. higher.			
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.36	.40
Butyrate, bgs	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.40	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.08½-	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	.26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld	lb.	.15¾-	.16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.85	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.05	2.75
Euphorbia pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½-	.13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.10½-	.11
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	.10⅛
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.11	.14
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			

Announcement by Colton

THE goodwill, patents, inventory and certain assets of the Arthur Colton Company have been purchased by Snyder Tool & Engineering Company of Detroit which will operate the Colton Company as a subsidiary under the Colton name.

Operation will be transferred to the large, new Snyder plant where there is every modern facility for building fine machines for many fields of manufacturing and packaging.

Administration will be in the hands of an executive combination merging the specialized experience of the engineering, sales and manufacturing departments of the 65-year-old Colton Company with that of the 25-year-old Snyder Company in order to provide a service of outstanding worth to Colton clients throughout the world.

ARTHUR COLTON COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .12 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.34.50 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Fishberries, bgs lb. .24 .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton.150.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton.155.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton.142.50 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton.42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.47.00 - —
Ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton.39.00 -41.00
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton.35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton.32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0370- —
methanol free (uninhibited) tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fringetree bark bls. lb. .45 .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines ton.30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
tanks lb. .24 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .59 - 65
Galangal root, bls. lb. .14 - 15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1025- —
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks gal. .126 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .10 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks gal. .10 - .105
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06 - —
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works lb. 1.20 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .20
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
prime lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .17 - .17½
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. lb. .20 - 20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 Nom.
No. 2, bgs lb. .26 - .26½
No. 3, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Ginseng root, cs. lb.12.00 -18.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l, bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .14½- —
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.

ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .41

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - .24
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - .22
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l. lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .39¾- .41⅛
tanks lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. lb. .39⅜- .40⅛
l.c.l. lb. .39¾- .40⅜
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. 40 41
Golden seal, root, bls. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. 27 .28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 .08
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. 16 19
97%, powd. bgs., ex whse lb. .22 25
flake, No. 1, 96-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 22
No. 2 whse lb .23 —
Grease, house, loose lb. .06¾- —
White, choice, loose lb. .08 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin)
Yellow, loose lb. .07¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
Green, chrome, color content 21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .41½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .20¼- —

Film Scrap—Guaiac Wood

Green, chrome, c.p., reduced color, 36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .29¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .73 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb .33 .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner bbls., works. lb. 4.40 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb bls lb. .25 .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 .36

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Basic fine chemicals of **uniform, dependable purity** are the best protection for the name of your product. You add to your manufacturing skill eighty-one years of chemical experience when you specify **Mallinckrodt.**

Chemicals in a wide range of grades are *custom-built* to meet every pharmaceutical and cosmetic need.

Bismuth Salts

GRADES	*BULK ft. oz. per lb. (average)*	*CUSTOM-BUILT FOR*
Bismuth Subcarbonate		
Extra Light	80	Suspensions
U.S.P. Light	52	Suspensions
U.S.P.	32	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Heavy	27	Tablets
Bismuth Subnitrate		
N.F. VIII	32	Powders Suspensions All-purpose use
N.F. Heavy Powder	26	Tablets
Bismuth Subsalicylate		
U.S.P.	120	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Special	130	Suspensions Powders of great bulk

All U.S.P. or N.F. grades of a compound are of identical purity. Bulk is the only variable.

Other Mallinckrodt Bismuth Compounds include:

Bismuth Subgallate — **Bismuth Oxide Anhydrous**
Bismuth Betanaphthol — **Bismuth Oxychloride**
Bismuth Citrate — **Bismuth Phenosulfonate**
Bismuth Hydroxide — **Bismuth Salicylate 40%**
Bismuth Nitrate — **Bismuth Subiodide**
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate

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MINOR BISMUTH COMPOUNDS ☐

NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____

Guaiacol crystals—Iron Chloride

Guaiacol, cryst., tins ..... lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys ..... lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs ..... lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, ugs ..... lb. .12½- .14
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs ..... lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .25
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
Manila, loba, B, bgs ..... lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs ..... lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs ..... lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs ..... lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs ..... lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs ..... lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs ..... lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs ..... lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs ..... lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .15
Gum, dammar, East India, batu, bold, bgs ..... lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs ..... lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs ..... lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs ..... lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs ..... lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs ..... lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns ..... lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ..... lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc ..... lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs ..... lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .37
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 ..... lb. .49 - .50
No. 2 ..... lb. .41 - .45
No. 3 ..... lb. .35 - .36
No. 4 ..... lb. .32 - .33
No. 5 ..... lb. .30 - .31
No. 6 ..... lb. .28 - .31
Kauri, bgs ..... lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs ..... lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Myrrh, cs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Gum, olibanum, siftings, cs ..... lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs ..... lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks ..... lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs ..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ..... ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ..... ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ..... ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ..... ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ..... ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ..... ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ..... ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ..... ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ..... ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ..... ton. 18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ..... ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ..... ton. 12.50 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ..... ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ..... ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ..... ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bbls. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., tech. O, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. No stocks.
tanks, works ..... lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .75
Henna leaves, bls ..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs ..... lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks ..... gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks ..... gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C ..... lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis ..... lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, ... gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks ..... gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol (see Methylpentanediol).
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld ..... lb. 19.00 - —
works ..... lb. 19.00 - 27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. 20.00 - 21.50
works ..... lb. 20.00 - 33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos. ..... kilo. 120.00 - —
1-5 kilos ..... kilo. 130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. ..... oz. 15.00 - 25.00
Hydrochloride, bots ..... oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, NF ..... oz. 14.50 - 18.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. ..... lb .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls ..... lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 53.50 - 53.80
Hydrochloride, NF ..... oz. 29.50 - 36.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 53.50 - 53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots ..... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works ..... lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls ..... lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal ..... lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks ..... lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms ..... lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots ..... oz. 34.00 - 38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz. 18.00 - 20.00
Hydrobromide, bots ..... oz. 18.00 - 19.50
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 14.00 - 19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l ..... lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots ..... lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .74½- .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests ..... lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots ..... lb. .23 - —
Indol, CP, bots ..... lb. 17.60 - 19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island ..... lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns ..... lb. 5.15 - 12.30
beta, cns. ..... lb. 7.05 - 6.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs ..... lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs ..... lb. 3.85 - 4.60
powd., bgs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
dms. ..... lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.50 - 14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls ..... lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald ..... lb. .06 - .06½

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Cottonseed Oil

Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

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Shortening-Standard and all Hydrogenated

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Stearic Acid

•

Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds

•

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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Iron citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	.79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd.	lb.	4.25	4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.80	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.66	3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms	lb.	.03½	.04
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	.85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms	lb.	.69	.72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).			
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.38	—
ton lots	lb.	.39	—
less ton lots	lb.	.40	—
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	52.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	57.50	—
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	29.50	—
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.80	.85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.53	.58
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.	lb.	.30½	.33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97	1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.82	1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-5, cns., works	lb.	.60	—
Propionate, cns	lb.	No prices.	
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	3.85	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	3.85	4.03
tanks, works	gal.	4.23	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.50	.53
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.10	3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with alloisoleucine, dms., works	lb.	28.00	35.00
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).			
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.l.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	.60
Resin, powd., bxs	lb.	7.15	7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.09	.18
Tar, USP, dms	lb.	.40	.65

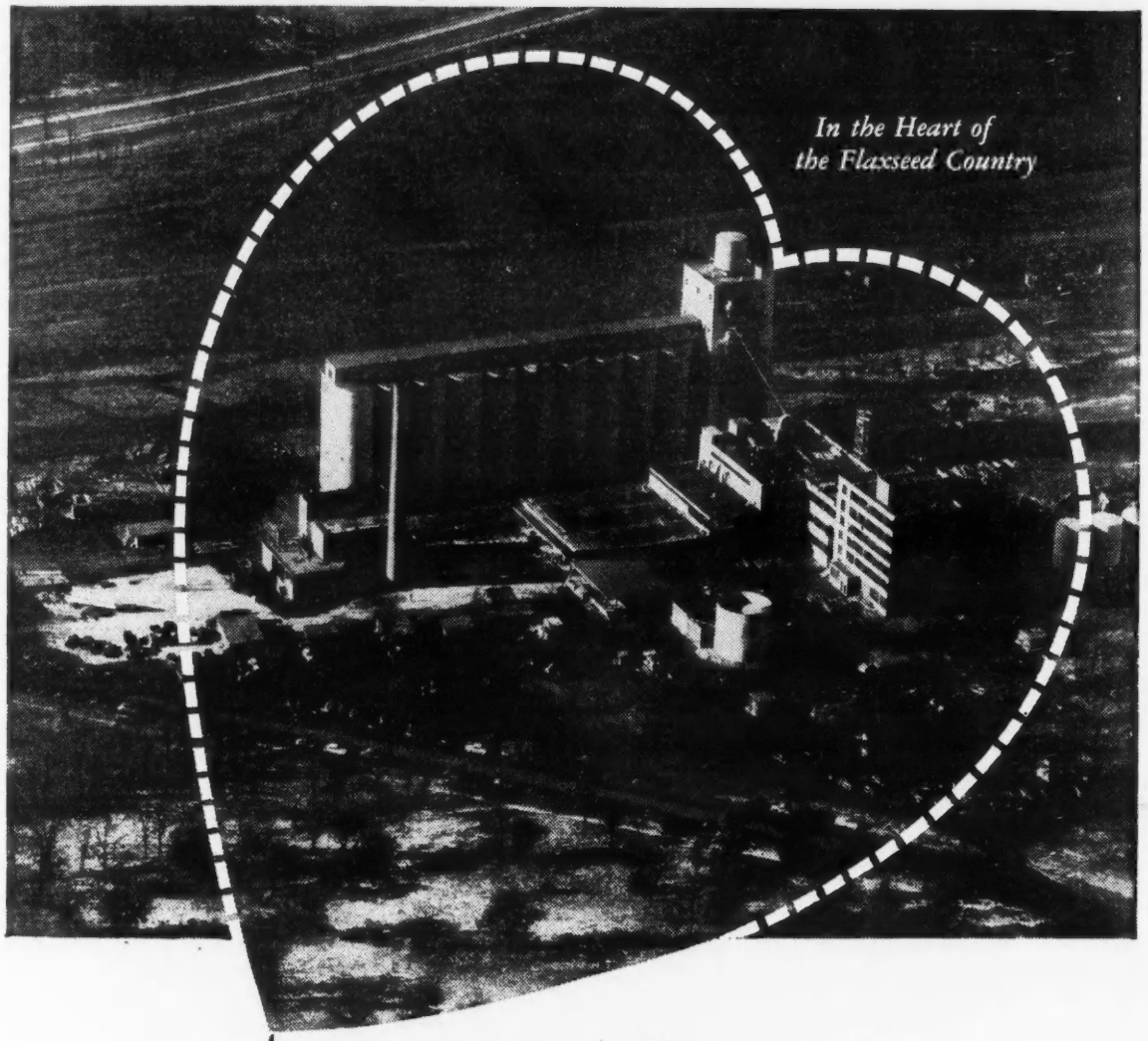
K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.45	.52
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.28	.31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks	gal.	.09125	—
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.103	—
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.121	.156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.09	.095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.06875	.0925
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1125	.1175
47, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1125	.1225
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.10	.12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	85.00	95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	95.00	105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls	lb.	1.55	1.60
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.22	.24
hydrous	lb.	.20	.22
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.13	.13¼
Larkspur seed bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Laurel berries, bls	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07¼	.08
Greek, bls	lb.	.07	.08
Turkish, bls	lb.	.11½	.12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.65	.66
ordinary, bls	lb.	.20	.21
select, bls.	lb.	.70	.75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cons.,	lb.	.27	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.27¾	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27¾	—
Arsenate, dealers, base powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.31	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	.41½
l.c.l.	lb.	.39	.42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.			
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms	lb.	.49	—
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	2.94	3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.39	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.		.1950	—
E. St. Louis	lb.	.1930	—
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.27½	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	.24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	.29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½	—
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.33	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.41	.43
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.22¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.22¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¾	—
Lead resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27¼	—
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.2140	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
ton lots	lb.	.41	—
less ton lots	lb.	.42	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14¾	.15¼
solid, 30% Pb. dms	lb.	.23½	.24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18¼	.24
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	.24¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	28.00	35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.25	.30
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40	.42
Root, bls	lb.	.08	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00	13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	9.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	10.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	10.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Cedar Hallow, Pa	ton.	9.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	9.75	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	9.75	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	9.00	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	9.75	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	10.00	—
Menominee, Mich	ton.	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	7.50	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50	—
Sherwood, Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	8.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	13.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	9.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	13.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	9.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.00	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	12.25	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.50	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	13.00	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.50	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.00	—
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Sherwood, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	—
Woodyville, Ohio	ton.	8.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.70	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	13.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
York, Pa	ton.	13.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50	6.85
ex lignaloe wood	lb.	6.50	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots	lb.	4.35	7.20
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	5.10	6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.27
without leaves, bls	lb.	.24	.26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	60.50	61.00
Litharge (com'l), powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.23¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—

*New Fridley Plant of Minnesota Linseed Oil Company**



Announcing . . .

NEW LINSEED OIL CRUSHING FACILITIES

This new linseed oil plant, strategically located at Minneapolis, places us in a better position than ever before to handle the oil requirements of customers.

Erected at a cost of over $2,000,000 and employing the solvent extraction process, it is one of the most modern linseed oil plants in existence.

With this large new source of oil added to our already extensive refining facilities, we are prepared to take care of your orders in any desired quantity.

We supply not only raw and boiled linseed oil but a wide variety of oils for special purposes.

And, as one of the country's oldest producers and refiners of linseed oil, our wide experience is your assurance that these oils are of the very highest quality.

*Jointly owned by National Lead Company and Minnesota Paints, Inc.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6, (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Philadelphia 25, (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

Lithium Benzoate—Oil, Crude

Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06⅝- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ⅝c. per lb higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .65 - .70
leaves, NF lb. .85 - 1.00
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .29½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .78 - .79
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. .95 - .98
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .85 - .86
West Indian, bls lb. .90 - .92
broken, bls lb. .70 - .75
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.44.00 -46.00
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09¼
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .46 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
85-90% bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 8.85 - 9.00
synthetic, tech., cns lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld gal. .66 - .70

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.

synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .28 - —
eastern production, zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .49½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .27 —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 8.75 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10¼- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, dms. lb. .39 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., chys lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅛- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher. ½c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l lb. .10 - .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .28 - .36¾
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .28½- .37¾
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots, lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .04 - .14
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz.12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½- .07
Oriental, bgs, source lb. .05½- .06
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton.60.00 - —
J2, ex dock ton.50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt, equald lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0735- .085
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - .075
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.18.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24¼- .25¼
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo.11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm.53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton.120.00 -127.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .42 - .43
futures, bgs. lb. .42 - .43
West Indian, bgs lb. .35 - .36
futures lb. .35 - .36
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .25
tanks gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
USP, bots. lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .95 - 1.00
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -180.00
Seed, bots lb.80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Russian, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel tech. (see Oil, persic).
USP (see Oil, persic).
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .18¾- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.75
rectified, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .90
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
redistelled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .33 - .42
synthetic, dms lb. .15 - .25
Cananga, native, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
rectified, cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.65
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.35.00 -42.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l lb. .21¼- .21
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
tanks lb. .19¼- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tanks lb. .23 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
tanks lb. .18¼- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .13 - .13¼
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .17½- .18
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.05
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .45 - .55
dms. lb. .40 - .45
Celeryseed, bots lb.14.00 -18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .75 - 1.05
Java, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.55
from Zanzibar buds, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .16½- —
Pac. coast lb. .15½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .24¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .20 - .22
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Coriander, bots lb.31.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .15½- .15¼
dms. lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots oz.30.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¾- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .18¼- —
tankcars lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).

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GATX GENERAL AMERICAN TRADE MARK

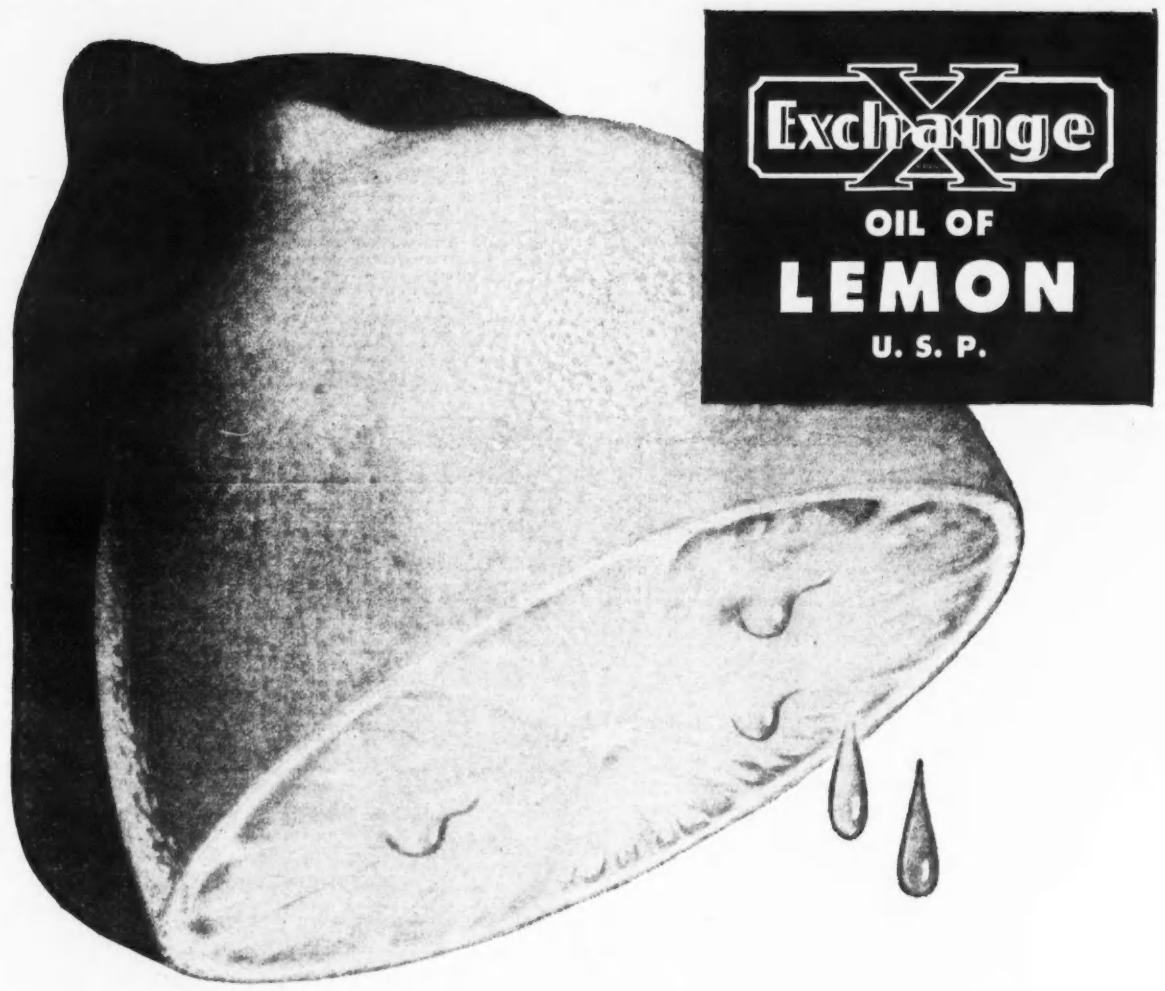
Oil, Cubeb—Oil, Turkey Red

Oil, cubeb, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -10.00
Cumin, bots. ..... lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots ..... lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .77 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. ..... lb. .66 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. ..... lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .26½- —
25,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .29 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .35 - .41
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .40 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .53 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -11.50
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 8.25 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit ..... lb. .85 - 1.25

Oil, grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13½- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .14½- .15
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .15½- .16
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots. lb. 3.00 - 7.00
twice rectified ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots ..... lb. 9.75 12.25
Lavandin, cns. ..... lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns ... lb. 1.00 - 2.25
tech., cns. ..... lb. 1.00 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Messina ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns ... lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.00
terpeneless, bot ..... lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2880- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2940- .2980
tankcars ..... lb. .2760- —
tankwagon ..... lb. .2790- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks, gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks, gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns .... lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .10 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1620- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1820- .1860
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1520- .1560
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms ..... lb. .23 - .23½
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms ..... lb. .41 - —
20°, dms ..... lb. .40 - —
30°, dms ..... lb. .38 - —
Neroli, French, bots ..... lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb. 175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.25

Oil, nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms. ..... lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks ..... lb. .16½- —
Oleo, oil, extra, trcs ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine ..... lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms ..... gal. 3.25 - 3.35
edible, Calif., dms ..... lb. 3.85 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.40 - 4.50
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.05 - 4.10
foots, dms ..... lb. .24½- .25
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. ..... lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Calif., cns ..... lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - .80
Messina, coppers ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms ..... lb. .21½- .22
tankcars ..... lb. .20 - —
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, persic).
Peanut, crude, tanks, works ... lb. .15¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ Nom.
drums ..... lb. .20½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.85
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 6.75 - 8.30
Persic, USP, dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Perilla, crude, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South ..... gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South ..... lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. ..... gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. ..... lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .88 —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon ..... gal. .13½- —
light, dms ..... gal. .16½- —
tankwagon ..... gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms ..... lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
saponified, dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
double dist., dms ..... lb. .17¾- .18¼
tanks ..... lb. .16½- —
Rose, natural, coppers ..... oz. 16.00 -36.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms ..... gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms ..... gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms ..... gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. ..... lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 13.75 -16.60
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .10 - —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1620- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1820- .1860
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1520- .1560
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
Sassafras, artificial ..... lb. .45 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works ..... gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 18.75 -19.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills ... lb. .11¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1755- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1780- .1840
tanks ..... lb. .1535- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1525- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1601- .1660
tanks ..... lb. .1415- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .14½- —
drums ..... lb. .16½- —
Spearmint, dms ..... lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars. lb. .2150- —
drums ..... lb. .2220- .2270
natural winter 45°, tankcars. lb. .20 - —
drums ..... lb. .21 - .21¼
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, tmp., refined, tanks. lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns .... lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .12½- .13
Tansy, cns. ..... lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South .... gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South .... gal. .32 - .34¾
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns ..... lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .20¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).



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Oil, turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.75 -14.00
Haitian lb. 10.50 -13.50
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. 53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56½
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .56 - .60
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - .68
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .68½- .72¼
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .78 - .82
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 8.75 -14.25
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 12.00 -22.50
Bourbon, bots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Madagascar, bots lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
low titre, dms lb. .18¼- .19¼
tankcars lb. .16 - —
white, dms lb. .17¾- .18¾
tankcars lb. .16½- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .13 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .34 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2560- —
Molybdate lb. .45 - —
Persian, bols lb. .50 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20¼
Sicilian, bgs lb. .15 - .15¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .32
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- .33¼
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- .33¼
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb lb. .12½- —
100-lb lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.10 - 5.25

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1.75 lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Portuguese, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, bgs lb. .41 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
92%-94%, dms., works lb. .47 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, 120-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .08 - —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .39 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .30 Nom.
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton. 68.00 -70.00
Pectin, NF, citrous, bbls lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units. .06½- .06¾
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .08 - .09¼
Procaine G, same quantity, 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
distributors' unlabeled, potassium, crystalline, bots., 100,000 units bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .24½- —
500,000 units bot. .50 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .92½- —
sodium, amorphous, 100,000 unit, bot bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .25 - —
500,000 units bot. .52 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .97 - —
crystalline, 100,000 units bot. .16½- —
200,000 units bot. .25½- —
500,000 units bot. .52½- —
1,000,000 units bot. .97½- —
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc vial. 3.60 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Acetone	$CH_3{:}CO{\cdot}CH_3$
Acrolein	$CH_2{:}CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$
Allyl Alcohol	$CH_2{:}CH{\cdot}CH_2OH$
Allyl Chloride	$CH_2{:}CH{\cdot}CH_2Cl$
Diacetone Alcohol	$CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}COH(CH_3)_2$
Diisobutylene	$\{CH_2{:}C(CH_3){\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C(CH_3)_3$ & $(CH_3)_2{\cdot}C{:}CH{\cdot}C(CH_3)_3$
Di-Tertiary Butyl Peroxide	$(CH_3)_3{\cdot}COOC{\cdot}(CH_3)_3$
Epichlorohydrin	$CH_2Cl{\cdot}\overset{O}{\overset{\diagup\diagdown}{CH}}{\cdot}CH_2$
Ethyl Alcohol	$CH_3{\cdot}CH_2OH$
Glycerine (*Synthetic*)	$CH_2OH{\cdot}CHOH{\cdot}CH_2OH$
Glycerol Dichlorohydrin	$\{CH_2Cl{\cdot}CHCl{\cdot}CH_2OH$ & $CH_2Cl{\cdot}CHOH{\cdot}CH_2Cl$
Hexylene Glycol	$(CH_3)_2{\cdot}COH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH(OH)CH_3$
Isopropyl Alcohol (*Refined 99%*)	$CH_3{\cdot}CHOH{\cdot}CH_3$
Isopropyl Ether	$(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}O{\cdot}CH(CH_3)_2$
Mesityl Oxide	$CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH{:}C(CH_3)_2$
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	$CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C_2H_5$
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol	$(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH(OH)CH_3$
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	$CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$
Secondary Butyl Alcohol	$CH_3{\cdot}CHOH{\cdot}C_2H_5$
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	$(CH_3)_3{\cdot}COH$

ALSO

Ionol, an anti-oxidant

Alkylated Aromatic, a detergent intermediate

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Pentane—Phenylacetaldehyde

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½- .11⅛
Pepper, black, bgs lb. .76 - .77
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .74 - .75
Mar. ship't, new crop lb. .71 - .71½
May ship't, bgs lb. .70 - .70½
Red, Carolina, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs., futures lb. .60 - .60½
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
Mombassa chillies, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Niger, capsicum, bgs lb. .30 - .31
birdseye, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
White, bgs., afloat lb. 1.04 - 1.05
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls. lb. .75 - .85
Pepsin, NF lb. 2.90 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11 - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
t.o.b. Indiana refy lb. .04½- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ref. dms., c.l lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy lb. .08¼- —
cream, c.l., dms lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l lb. .05⅛- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l. lb. .08½- —
snow, dms., c.l lb. .07⅛- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —
California refy lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l lb. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .07⅞- —
California refy lb. .10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .06⅛- —
California refy lb. .08⅜- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.43 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana bbl. 1.97 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 4.29 - 4.50
Upper field bbl. 3.65 - 4.50
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.97 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery, bbl. 2.10 - 2.25
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.35 - 2.45
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.45 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.15 - —
Boston bbl. 2.175 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.08 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.04 - 2.09
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.05 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.12 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.05 - 2.15
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.175 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.15 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.09 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .081 - .118
Pennsylvania gal. .11 - .12

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2, gal. .06125- —
No. 3 gal. .07875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08625- .0875
No. 1, straw gal. .08625- .08875
No. 2, straw gal. .08 - .085
range gal. .0675- .09
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .11 - .113
No. 2 gal. .105 - .115
No. 3 gal. .105 - .11
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .115
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa. gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt. gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .26
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26¼
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26¼
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.15

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SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

*Complete stocks are carried here.

Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots . lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots . lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works . lb. .50 - —
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms. works . lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works . lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works . lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works . lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms . lb. 1.40 - 1.80
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots . lb. 4.50 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots . lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, N.F., bots., works, lb. 5.00 5.07
commercial, kgs., works . lb. 1.75 —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works . lb. 1.58 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 8.00
tech., fib., dms. . lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works . lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works . lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine . long ton. 3.85 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis . long ton. 4.25 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 4.85 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 5.85 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 6.85 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
63%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum . short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum . short ton. 5.83 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 . long ton. 6.46 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 . long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs . lb. .33 - .36
tins, export . lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns . lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. . lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works . lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works . lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works . lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export . lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works . lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works . lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works . lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works . lb. .45 .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .22½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd . lb. .22 - .24½
l.c.l., frt. equald . lb. .23½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd . lb. .24 - .26½
Pichi leaves, bgs . lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots . oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials . oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials . oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs . lb. .23 - .23½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South . gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis . gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. . gal. .54¼- —
tanks, works, South . gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls. . lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis . lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots . lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works . ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works . ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works . lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works . lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms . lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East, 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works . lb. .10¼- .10¾
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works . oz. 78.00 -81.00
Pleurisy roots, bls . lb. .25 .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms . lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. . lb. .16 .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld . lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis . lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis . lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld . lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis . lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis . lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs . lb. .73 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls . lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs . lb. .18½- .19
Polish, bgs . lb. .17 - .17½
Turkish, bgs . lb. .13¼- .13¾
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
l.c.l., works . 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works, 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works . 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works . 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works . 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works . lb. .0615- —
l.c.l., works . lb. .069 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works . lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .0450- —
tanks, same oasis . lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. . lb. .0830- —
Abietate . lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms . lb. .31 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms . lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms . lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. . lb. .12¾- .13
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works . ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works . ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs . lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs . lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works . lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis . lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works . lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works . lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms . lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms . lb. .21 - .23

Potassium chromate, tech., bgs . lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works . lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works . lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works . lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse . lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms . lb. .26 .27
gran., bbls . lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls . lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms . lb. .37½ 42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works . lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works . lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, chys . lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms . lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars . lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite liquid, chys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots . lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. . lb. 2.10 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls . lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls . lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M . unit-ton. 37½- —
Trona, Cal . unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls . lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works . lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works . lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. 21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works . lb. .22½- —
ex whse . lb. .29 - —

Potassium persulphate, dms., c.l., works . lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works . lb. .21 —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works . lb. .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs . lb. .60 .63
yellow, bbls . lb. .21 - —
kegs . lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls . lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62 Be. net, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works . lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works . ton. 32.50 - —
indust. bulk, works . ton. 36.00 —
NF, cryst., bbls . lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms . lb. .14 - .15
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms . lb. .70 - .73
tech., works . lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, cns., c.l., works . lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works . lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works . lb. .12½- 13

Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works . ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works . lb. 45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works . lb. 45 - .53
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms . lb. .55 - .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works . lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works . lb. .52½- .53
Prickly ash bark, bls . lb. .28 .33
Berries, bgs. . lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls . lb. .54 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots . lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots . lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 . gal. .03 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works . lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works . lb. .18 - —
tanks, works . lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works . lb. 15½- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. . lb. .09½- —
smaller containers . lb. .12½- —
tanks . lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E . lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E . lb. .18½- —

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Is that the thing to do? You bet it is, when you use SKELLYSOLVE!

Here's why. With SKELLYSOLVE, you have one trusted solvent source . . . Skelly Oil Company . . . the pioneer in large-scale production of hexane, heptane, and octane type naphthas from natural gas. Skelly has supplied special fractions to industry for nearly 20 years, and has the experience and integrity so necessary to your successful, economical operation.

Skelly prides itself on its dependability of supply, its unique setup for keeping customers stocked, even when emergencies arise. And the product itself, SKELLYSOLVE, represents unvarying high quality. SKELLYSOLVE has special purity, close boiling ranges, minimum of unsaturates and aromatics, remarkable freedom from foreign tastes and odors.

Finally, a standby staff of trained SKELLYSOLVE Technical Fieldmen is available with competent counsel in routine or emergency situations.

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SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Propyleneglycol—Rottenstone

Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works..kilo.55.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs....lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs....lb. .24 - .26
husks, bgs....lb. .65 - .70
Pulsatilla herb, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots....lb. .03¾- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots....lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .03¾- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton....lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs....lb. .25 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 8.50 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 6.75 - 7.25
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.65 - 7.15
Pyrethrum concentrate, liquid, (30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 9.95 -10.65
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.83 -10.52
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .26 - .27½
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .37½- .39½
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .79½- .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots..gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports, long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works....lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra..lb. .17½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra..lb. .11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb. .10¾- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask.87.00 -89.00
Quince seed, bgs....lb. .95 - 1.75

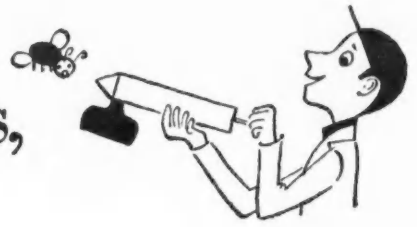
Quinindine, NF, v, cryst., cns..oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns....oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns....oz. 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80½- —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs....oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works....lb. .54½- .62½
l.c.l., works....lb. .55 - .63

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms....lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis...lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 8c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs....lb. .11½- .11¾
75@85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works....lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works...lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works....lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works...lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works.lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock....lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York...lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York..lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald....lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works....lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works....lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works....lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works....lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works....lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls....lb. .34 - —
Quicksilver, ctns....lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF....lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works..lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs....lb. .75 - .95
powd., bbls....lb. .80 - 1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots....kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots....kilo.175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls....lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls....lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls....lb. .08½- .09
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
K, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.85 - —
M, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.85 - —
N, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.85 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.35 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.62 - —
X, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.72 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works....lb.20.00 - —
tech., works....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines....ton.43.00 - —
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

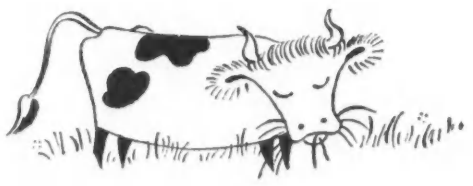
If you make cleansers

or insecticides,



process foods

or tan hides



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In a dozen different fields, from dye bath to pickling bath, Wyandotte Kreelon* answers the need for a highly effective synthetic organic detergent and wetting agent.

Broadly classified as a surface active agent, this versatile new product is efficient in reducing the surface tension of water and aqueous solutions. It *penetrates, spreads, emulsifies, disperses and cleans as it wets.* Its great value lies in its ability to function well in acid, alkaline or neutral solutions, and in hard or soft waters—either alone or in solutions and dry mixes with a great number of other chemicals.

Wyandotte Kreelon is economically priced. Complete literature describing the properties and suggested uses of Kreelon will be sent you upon request. *Registered trade-mark

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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
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PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • CHLOROETHERS
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

March ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1949

New Products Developed By Agricultural Research

Recent research to develop new industrial products from agricultural raw materials and farm wastes has resulted in a number of improved products and processes. Among these is a "partial acetylation" process for making cotton virtually rotproof and mildewproof. Another new textile process produces an "aminized" cotton which, unlike ordinary cotton, is said to take acid wool dyes well and to be capable of further modification for superior water repellency.

An improved method of solvent extraction of cottonseed reportedly requires only one solvent, and gives superior products — including a new material, cottonseed pigment glands, with possible uses as antioxidants and plasticizers. An outstanding new synthetic rubber, derived from milk sugar and manufactured now by a continuous process, is described as superior in heat resistance to natural rubber, and to all other synthetic rubbers except silicones.

Improved processes for the extraction of rutin from buckwheat plants have stimulated interest in new uses for it. The fact that rutin protects dogs from harmful effects of midlethal doses of X-rays suggests it may be a valuable prophylactic against injury from atomic radiation. Rutin is also said to prevent gangrene in cases of frostbite.

Radiant Energy Is Used In Fractional Distillation

For separating fractions made up of two compounds of nearly the same boiling points or constant boiling mixtures, a new simple process making use of radiant energy is described in a recent patent. The process can be carried out, the patent states, right in the top of the regular fractionation column during normal fractional distillation procedure. The new method reportedly takes advantage of the well known principle that compounds having the same vapor pressure differ in their absorption of radiant energy. In the new process radiant energy is used to maintain one of the compounds in its original state while the second is separated by a change of state, according to the patent. This method is said to require no addition or subsequent recovery of azeotrope-forming agents, solvent extraction agents, or chemical reaction agents.

Radioactive Cobalt Used In Treatment of Cancer

Radioactive cobalt, described as a suitable substitute for radium in treatment of ailments such as skin cancer, will be available within a year in amounts equivalent to many pounds of radium, according to a scientist's report. The first applications of radio-cobalt are expected to be in the form of cobalt bombs, similar to radium bombs but far less costly. It is anticipated that other radioactive substances being produced now by atomic piles will be useful in the diagnosis of various types of cancer.

'Pyrenone' Insecticide Wipes Out Warehouse Infestation Overnight

Non-Toxic Pyrenone Emulsion Proves Highly Effective Against Grain-Destroying Insects, Other Food Pests

Achieving a spectacular overnight cleanup of a heavy insect infestation in a large flour warehouse, U.S.I. "Pyrenones" recently demonstrated their outstanding effectiveness against all types of grain-destroying insects. A combination of piperonyl butoxide with pyrethrum extracts, Pyrenones are a superior contact insecticide providing long-lasting residual protection.

New Clinical Use Is Found for Methionine

The antidicoumarol action of DL-methionine was demonstrated in medical experiments conducted recently. The tendency to lowering of prothrombin activity in rabbits after administration of dicoumarol was said to be decreased after preliminary oral administration of methionine. This antidicoumarol action is expected to prove helpful in the clinical use of dicoumarol, since control will be more readily achieved.

Transparent Plastic Bag Makes Good Dust Mask

Protection of workers from dust in certain industrial processes has been achieved, it is claimed, by the use of transparent plastic bags worn as a head covering. Powder-free air is supplied by hose from a small compressor, it is reported. Positive pressure within the bag is said to prevent any dust from rising against the escaping air. The lightweight device gives no sense of being enclosed and powder does not easily adhere to the surface of the filmy bag, the users state.

Overnight Treatment Gives Complete Control

When local health department inspectors conducting a routine inspection found large numbers of insects crawling on flour bags in the warehouse, they placed "Retained" tags on all the flour and gave the management five days in which to clean up the infestation. A specialist was called in to spray the flour storage area.

Overnight, forty gallons of Pyrenone emulsion (containing just ten gallons of emulsifiable Pyrenone) were sprayed to cover the 100,000 cubic feet of warehouse. Rate of application was about 3 ml. per square foot. On the following day health inspectors returned and carefully examined the flour and storage areas. They were able to find only three or four flour beetles still alive — these in a moribund condition and dead the next day. The spraying had been so completely effective that all the flour was immediately released.

Thousands of dead insects of all types were found on the floor and in the cracks between the floors and walls. Confused flour beetles predominated in number. In addition, however, cadelles, several species of weevils, grain beetles, grain borers, moths and yellow meal worms — both larvae and adults — were present in quantity.

Had fumigation been undertaken, the cost would have been more than twice that for spraying, and the warehouse would have had

MORE

Application of Pyrenone Emulsifiable Concentrate to skids and floor of a storage warehouse. A single spray treatment wiped out the infestation and provided good residual protection.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement* *Printed in U.S.A.*

March ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1949

Thirty Tons of Spinach

Two years work on thirty tons of spinach are said to have been required for the isolation of a thousandth of an ounce of the vitamin folic acid. This amount is described as just about enough for curing one case of sprue, a deficiency disease similar to pernicious anemia.

CONTINUED Warehouse Infestation

to close completely for at least twenty-four hours. Application of the spray, on the other hand, was carried out overnight; approxi-

Grain insects like the one in the center of this photograph—a Cadelle larva—quickly succumb to the insecticidal action of non-toxic Pyrenones.

mately three-and-one-half weeks later the warehouse was examined and no living insects were found.

Safe Insect Control with Pyrenones

Ingestion by the insect is not necessary for the action of Pyrenones to take effect—the insecticide kills by contact or by absorption. Insects commonly affecting the food industries, particularly cockroaches, are not repelled by it. Toxicology of Pyrenone concentrates has been studied with an unusual degree of thoroughness, and results of a series of acute oral experiments on laboratory animals, extending over two years fully justify the conclusion that the concentrates contribute no toxicological hazards.

The effectiveness of these safe, non-toxic Pyrenones in food plant sanitation leaves little to be desired. Properly compounded and applied, they control not only all types of grain-destroying insects, but also flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, and other customary pests, and are unusually effective, too, against the mites and skippers which trouble meat packers and cheese plant operators.

Develops New Improved Distillation Packing

A new type distillation packing, claimed to be more efficient than any other packing except Stedman packing, has been developed. Said to be automatically self-wetting, so that no preflooding is required, the packing permits attainment of equilibrium very rapidly, it is reported.

The packing is produced by perforating more than one thousand holes per square inch in thin metal sheets, which are shaped into half cylinders with corners or edges bent in to avoid stacking. The holes are not clean cut, since burrs on one side reportedly permit easy wetting of the packing by liquids. Packing is installed, it is claimed, by simply pouring it through a funnel into the column.

Thermoplastic Films Are Now Welded at High Speed

Electrostatic welding of organic thermoplastic films can now be carried out at high speed, according to a patent published recently. The welding apparatus is said to have a grounded fixed electrode which presents a smooth surface to the film and which is maintained at a fixed temperature below the heat distortion temperature of the film. A second, movable electrode, connected electrically to a high frequency source, presses the lapped films as they are advanced between it and the fixed electrode.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A new flowsheet template with a manual of standard symbols is said to assist in making piping and process diagrams and flowsheets. Symbols include valves of all common types, instruments, pumps, fans, blowers, ejectors and a number of heat exchangers, the makers state. **(No. 425)**

A new fast setting adhesive for wood, claimed to provide an unusually strong, moisture-resistant, resilient bond with a transparent glue line, is said to be ready to use without cooking, heating, or mixing. **(No. 426)**

"Neon in print" is the manufacturers' description of a new fluorescent silk-screen printing ink, said to make signs readable at about four times the distance window posters are ordinarily seen. **(No. 427)**

A specific for ammoniacal urine and diaper rash in babies, said to clear these conditions in three to five days by making use internally of nutritional substances, is on the market. **(No. 428)**

For preventing and treating motion sickness in automobiles, trains, and ships, a new drug, said to have no undesirable side effects, is available. **(No. 429)**

A harmless but powerful spray deodorizer, claimed to destroy odors within 10 to 15 seconds after release in a room as an aerosol mist, is odorless, non-staining, and non-irritating, the makers state. **(No. 430)**

To apply standard pressure tape to drums, roll goods, cannisters, and cartons on a production basis, a new semi-automatic machine takes packages up to 17 inches in diameter, the manufacturers assert. **(No. 431)**

A new peelable plastic packaging material, claimed to protect metal items from corrosion and abrasion, is said to be transparent, fire resistant, and reclaimable for reuse. **(No. 432)**

Nitrogen 15 is reported available in the form of nitric acid or potassium nitrate for research in agricultural chemistry, explosives, and organic syntheses. **(No. 433)**

A glass vacuum adapter for fractional distillation is said to be simpler, surer, and more economical than multiple stopcock types. **(No. 434)**

Labels are applied rapidly to wood, steel, corrugated board, glass, or tin containers, regardless of size, shape, or type, it is claimed, with the aid of a new machine and special label paper. **(No. 435)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

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Amyl Alcohol
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Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96% Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

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Ansol M
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Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates *Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Special Liquid Curbay

ACETONE
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RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
*Pyrenone Concentrates
Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethan, U.S.P.
DL-Methionine

Printed in U.S.A.

১৯৪৯ সালের মধ্যে নিরক্ষরতা

XUM

Rue herb, bls..... lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos..... gram. .12 - .16½
5 kilos..... gram. .13 - .17
smaller lots..... gram. .13½ - 21½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls..... lb. .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .28 - .30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins..... lb. 22.50 - 23.00
Safrol, dms..... lb. .66 - .75
Sage, cyprus, bgs..... lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls..... lb. .22 - .22½
Greek, fancy, bls..... lb. 13½ - .14
Spanish, bls..... lb. 13½ - .14
Syrian, bgs..... lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs..... lb. .07½ - .08
Saligenin, ctns., works..... lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs..... lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms..... lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. .88 - —
burlap bgs..... 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs.....100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs..... 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l..100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd..... ton 27.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., ens kilo. 190.00 - 200.00
Saponin No. 1, ens..... lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls... lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls..... lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls..... lb. .28 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls..... lb. .30 - .31
select, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls..... lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls..... lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs..... lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, ens..... lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., ens..... lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs..... lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs..... lb .60 - .67
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots..... lb. .28¼ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs..... lb. .28¼ - —
smaller lots..... lb. .29¼ - —
Selenium, powd., ens., 10-lb. lots. lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots..... lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs..... lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..... lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls..... lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls..... lb. .12 - .14
Pods, bls..... lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs..... lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½ - .17
Central Amer., natural, bgs... lb. .17½ - .18
Chinese, hulled..... lb. .22 - .22½
choice, bgs..... lb. .21 - .21½
Nicaragua, hulled..... lb. .27 - .28
Salvadorean..... lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, yellow..... lb. .16 - .16½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .70 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.... lb. .77½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .78 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .80 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .71 - .72
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .69 - .70
Superfine, bgs. 10 bgs..... lb. .65 - .66
TN, bgs., 10 bgs..... lb. .62 - .63
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton 20.00 - 30.00
l.c.l., works..... ton 25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton 20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l. works..... ton 15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .18½ - .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs..... oz. .71½ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .65⅜ - —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .65⅝ - —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .65⅞ - —
100-oz. lots..... oz. .66⅛ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .45⅜ - —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .46⅛ - —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .47⅛ - —
250-oz. lots..... oz. .48 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .93 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls..... lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls..... lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse..... ton 20.00 - 60.00
Sloe berries, bgs..... lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns..... lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns..... lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Soapbark, bls..... lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls..... lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls..... lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls..... lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4..... 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis); Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

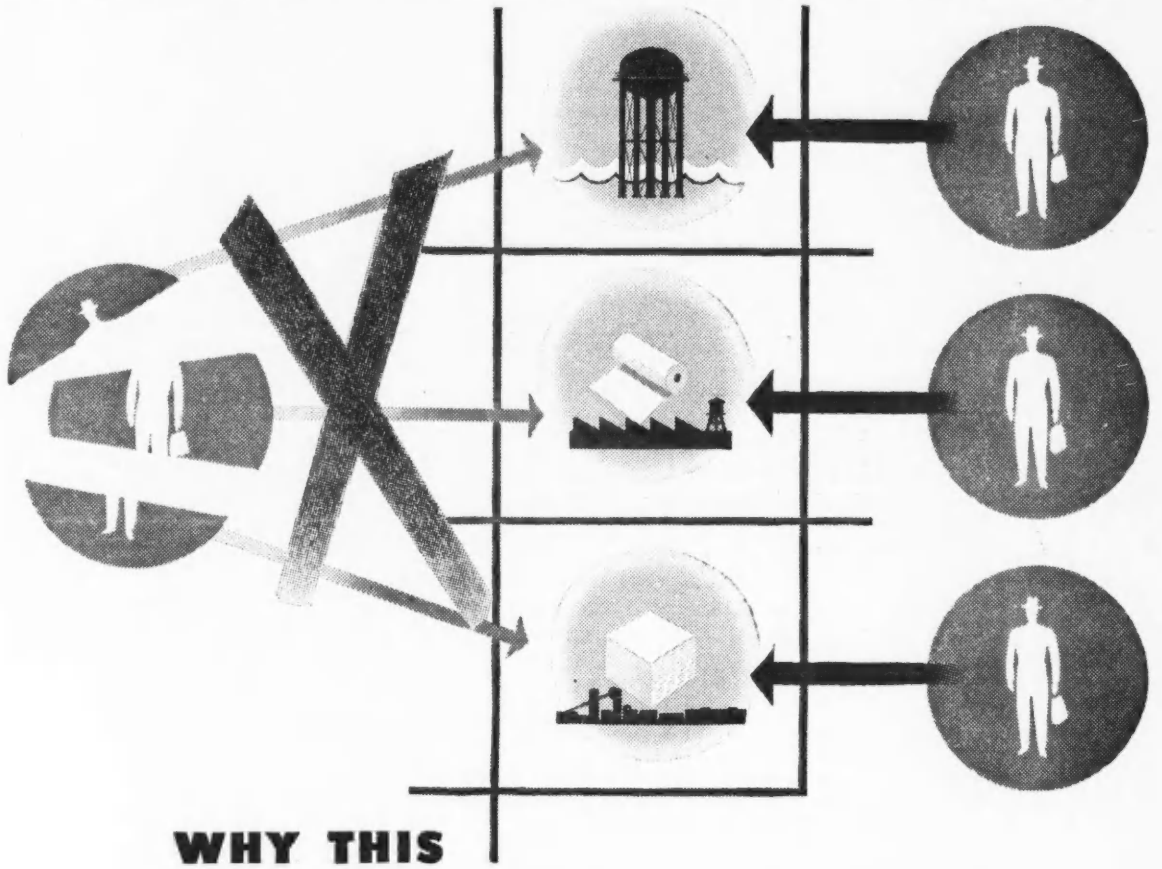
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l. dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3..... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4..... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 2.50

Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works..... lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. — - —
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ - .14¼
solution, dms. works..... gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works..... lb. .11¾ - .11⅞

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons. lb. .39 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons..... lb. .46 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10¼ - .10¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms.... lb. 9.00 - 12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal. Sodium monohydrate)
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07¾ - 08¼
powd., kgs., works..... lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11¾ - —



WHY THIS TECHNICAL SERVICE IS DIFFERENT...

Solvay Technical Service is organized on an "Industry-Wise" system . . . with Technical Service men who have spent their entire careers specializing in individual industries. The result—each man knows his industry and its problems more intimately; he can offer sound advice and practical help.

Our textile specialist is thoroughly familiar with all chemicals utilized in textile manufacturing processes. But though many of the same chemicals are used in the paper, water or other industries, our textile specialist is not called in on their problems . . . because *his* entire experience is concentrated on textile operations. The paper, water and other industries are covered by SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE men who are experts in their respective fields.

When you come across a production-snagging technical situation involving alkalies or associated products in your plants . . . why not call SOLVAY Industry-Wise TECHNICAL SERVICE for help? The strictest confidence is assured. And remember—SOLVAY is backed by *sixty-seven years* of technical experience!

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Sodium Citrate—Strontium Sulphate

Sodium citrate, USP, VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls. lb. .28 • —
dms. lb. .29 • .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 • —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 • .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 • .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 • —
Fluoroacetate, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, lb., works lb.12.00 • —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
One oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 • 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., lb. 1.65 • 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 • 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.00 • 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 • —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- .25½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms. lb. .23 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 • .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., pea cryst., bgs., metro. area 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 • 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 • .15¾
Mandelate, dms lb. 3.25 • 3.35
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.73.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.184.50 • —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 • 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 • 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 • .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works lb.45.00 • —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf Pac.whse ton.54.50 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.51.00 • —

Sodium nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 • 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 •11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 • 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- .21½
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .16 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 • —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 • .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 • .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 • —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 • 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 • 3.90
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 • .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.45 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 • —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 • —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).

Sodium phospho-aluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 • 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 • —
smaller lots works lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 • 6.65
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 • 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms lb. .57 • .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 • —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.60 • —
zone 3 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 • —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 • 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turb'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 • 1.35
tanks works ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 • 2.15
tanks, works ton.32.00 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .58 • .633
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 • —
anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 • .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 • .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbl., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 • 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 • 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 • 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 • —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 • .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.95.00 • —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 • .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 • —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 • .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 • —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb. 1.25 • 1.30
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 • —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 • 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .24½- .28
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 • —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .27 • .30
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .27 • .30
petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 • —
150° F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .27 • —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 • —
crystalline, dms., works lb. .50 • —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works lb. .196 • —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.57.00 • —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .22 • —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0585- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0615- —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 • .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .40 • .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 • 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 • .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 • .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. 17 • .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.29 • —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.67 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.44 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.40 • —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0590- .0625
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0593- .0600
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 • .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 • .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. 07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 • .22
Seed, bgs lb. .20 • .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. 1.28 • —
wholesalers, vials gram. 1.03 • —
Strontium bromide, NF, ens., dms., lb. .62 • —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 • .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 • —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .44
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 • 1.35
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 • —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 • —

COWLES CHEMICALS

DRYMET*

The Economical Detergent Silicate

Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both NA_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

DRYSEQ*

The All-Purpose Detergent Silicate

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate equivalent, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

DRYORTH*

The Heavy-Duty Detergent Orthosilicate

Cowles DRYORTH, of itself, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

CRYSTAMET*

The Medium pH Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular product with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENT WAREHOUSE STOCKS

Cowles Chemical Company

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamido sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP dms., works. lb. 4.50 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphanilamide, acetyl, dms., works.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton 22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 22.00 -50.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton. 27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton. 39.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .07¾- —
fancy, loose lb. .08 - —
special, loose lb. .07½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .08 - .08½
50%, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.75 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10½- .11¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works gal. .46 - .49
l.c.l., works gal. .49 - .52
tanks, works lb. .38 - .43
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .53 - .60
l.c.l., works gal. .56 - .63
tanks, works gal. .45 - .54
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex docks U. S. ports long ton, No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .39 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .63 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .53 - .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 52 - —
tanks lb. 50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.25 —
Salicylate, 6lb. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, NF, 6lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, 6lb. dms lb. 3.15 3.50
Theophylline, bots., kgs lb. 7.50 - 7.65
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, drs lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bgs lb. .14¾- .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).

Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bots., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .52 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works, Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .25 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .28 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4½c.); N. E. 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c. (N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .93
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 - —
truckloads, works lb. .24 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .27 - —
less than tons, works lb. .30 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .43 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. 71 - —

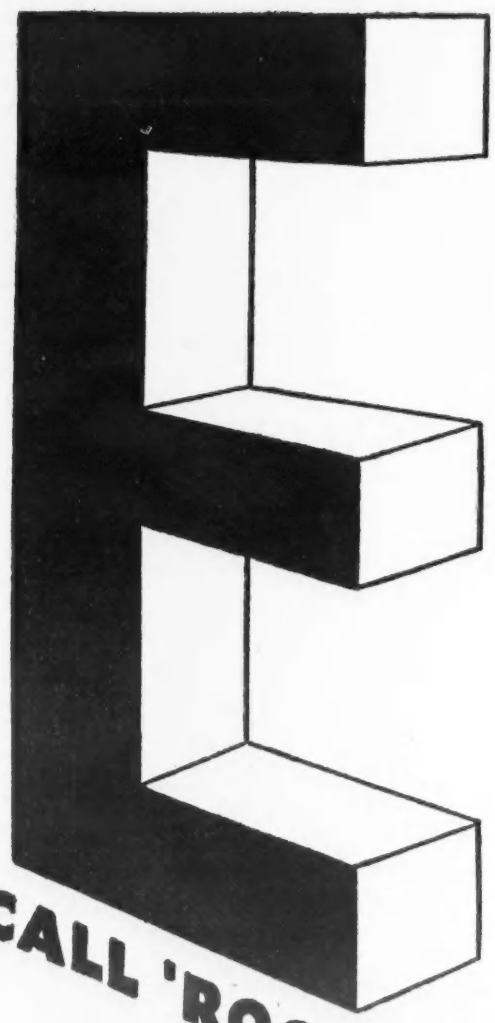
VITAMIN E ACETATE

(*dl*-alpha-Tocopherol Acetate—International Reference Standard)

VITAMIN E

(*dl*-alpha-TOCOPHEROL-FREE)

Stocked for immediate shipment



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Niacin Niacinamide Biotin
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VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

NUTLEY 2-5000
NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

Tributylamine—Wormwood Leaves

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 • —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 • —
l.c.l. lb. .11 • —
tanks lb. .08½ • —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½ • —
Zone 2 lb. .11 • —
Zone 3 lb. .11½ • —
zone 4 lb. .11½ • —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 • —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36½ .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ • —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 • .36
smaller containers lb. .39 • .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 • —
tanks lb. .50 • —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .29½ .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½ .39
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 • —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 • .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175 • —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 • —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 • —
Trisodium pnosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 • —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 • —
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bls, futures, lb. .22¼ .22½
Haitian lb. .10 .11
Madras, bgs lb. .18½ .19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .50 • —
Wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 • .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 • .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 • —
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .58 • —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 • —
tanks, works gal. .34 • —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.15 • 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 • —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 • —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ • —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.89.00 • —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.98.00 • —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.93.00 • —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west.ton.102.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton.100.00 • —
C and D grades, same basis, ton.98.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .11 • .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 • .40
Indian, bls. lb. .32 • .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 • —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 • —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 5.25 • 5.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.50 • 4.75
whole, tins lb. 5.00 • 6.00
Tahiti, tins lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.00 • —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 • —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 • 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 • 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ • .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 • —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units. mill. units. .025 • —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 • —
less than 1 billion USP units. mill. units .035 • —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D$_2$ (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.80 • 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 • .75
Wattle bark, fair average, ex Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 • —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 • —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½ • —
tanks, works lb. .08 • —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ .09¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ .09¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .52 • .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .70 • .73
slabs, bgs lb. .67 • .68
crude, African, bgs lb. .53 • .54
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .53 • .54
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .59 • .61
slabs, bgs lb. .58 • .60
Candelilla, crude lb. .51 • .52
refined, bgs lb. .56 • .58

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 • .69
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .77 • .79
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 • .76
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 • .79
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.05 • 1.07
No. 2 lb. 1.03 • 1.05

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 • .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 • .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 • .23
Japan, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 • .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¼ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½ .14¼
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .25¾ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 • .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis, lb. .21¼ —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 • .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½ .35¼
Montan, crude, bgs lb. .31 • .33
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 Nom.
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 • .84
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 • .38
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .31 • .33
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 • .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .33½ .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .28¾ .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .48 • .50
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .43 • .45
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26½ .27¼
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .23¾ .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .35 • .36
cake, cs lb. .36 • .37
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 • .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 • —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 • —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton.19.00 • —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 • —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 • —
gilders, bgs., c.l ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.13.00 • —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 • .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 • .17
rossed, bls lb. .24 • .25
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 • .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .15 • .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 • —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 • —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -43.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -53.00

Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.

Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 • 4.25
Wormwood, leaves, bls lb. .40 • .45

Zinc Chloride

FOR USE IN—Preserving wood; Finishing paper and textiles; Flameproofing and dyeing textiles; Galvanizing; Manufacturing vulcanized fibre, batteries and glue.

Zinc Sulphate

FOR USE IN—Fertilizers and orchard sprays; dyeing and printing textiles; Electro plating; Electro galvanizing; making rayon, paint, varnish, glue.

At Wheatland, Pa., Maneely Chemical Company has one of the most efficient, modernly equipped chemical plants in the country.

Glass lined vats and equipment and a new process combine to give a new high in uniformity, purity and quality.

Manco

Maneely CHEMICAL COMPANY

Dept. O • 1300 Bankers Securities Bldg. • Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Plant, Wheatland, Pa.

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .23 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.50 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.50 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala.....gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .26¼- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.....gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo.....gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala.....gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .23½- .25

Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¼c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¼c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¾c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (3¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¼c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

Yara, yara, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .44 - .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms..lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms..lb. .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms..lb. .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.53 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .93 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .34 - —
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l..lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. .24½- —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - 38
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works...lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .47 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld., E..lb. .13½- .17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast....lb. .16½- .19
l.c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. E..lb. .14 - .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast.....lb. .18¼- .20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works..lb. .10¾- —
precip., powd., dms....lb. .26 - —
Purified precip., dms.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.53 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .41 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.00 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .20¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls....lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld..lb. .21½- .22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .26¼- .26¾
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, Amer. process, com'l, leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld...lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16⅞- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17⅛- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
USP, cns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works...lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, cns., 2,000 lbs. lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.40
Zinc sulphate, flake, 25½% Zn. bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
powd., 36% Zn. bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l. bgs., works.....100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .24½
normal, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .45
Zircan (see Zircomum silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works lb. .25½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works..lb. .30½- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
Nitrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works...lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- .03¾
10 tons, works.....lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works.....bl. .04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less works.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, cryst., cns., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works...lb. .38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the March 7 issue of OPD.

For Your New Water-Mixed Paints...
CHOOSE ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS for 8 REASONS

White pigments differ widely in compatibility with vehicles for water-mixed paints, as shown in the above simple incorporation test on one resin-emulsion vehicle. Left, an oil paint grade of pigment has broken the emulsion; right, a pigment especially developed for water-mixed paints is highly compatible and aids emulsion stability.

RESIN-EMULSION vehicles are unique. They consist of minute particles of resins and oils uniformly dispersed in water solutions. They represent a skillful balance of chemical, physical and colloidal properties.

Pigments differ widely in their compatibility with such vehicles. Some break emulsions through the effect of surface characteristics or chemical reactivity; others aid emulsion stability.

Lithopone and other Zinc Sulfide pigments are the most widely used pigments in water-mixed paints, due in part to their good compatibility with those vehicles.

The Horse Head line contains the most complete range of such pigments, especially developed for use in water-mixed paints:

Albalith 332.....Lithopone
Cryptone BA-340.....High Strength Lithopone
Cryptone ZS-830.....Tech. Pure Zinc Sulfide
NOW AVAILABLE

Compatibility with vehicles is just one of the many features that make Lithopone and other Zinc Sulfide pigments the *most used* in interior water-mixed paints.

7 OTHER REASONS: QUICK MIXING • GOOD DISPERSION • GOOD PACKAGE STABILITY • EASY TO SPREAD • GOOD HIDING • CLEAR TINTS • GOOD CLEANSING

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Founded 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N.Y.

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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It Is Not Democracy

Of all the undemocratic, antinational, syndicalistic politicomics currently replacing the constitutional duties of the Congress none is more so than that which has to do with the establishment of free competition for oleomargarin. The embuttered testimony presented at the hearings completed last week on the mess of bills was such as would win many supporters for the idea that democracy is decadent. Nobody knows from day to day how many such bills are in the congressional hopper, some backed, in the words of the butter bund, by "the dairy industry," others, in the words of the same partisans, backed by "the oleo lobby." Many congressmen, bills in hand, climbed on the oiltank that started the move for margarin freedom; as many have piled on the milkwagon with a scheme to put colored margarin wholly out of business, which the house agricultural syndic has endorsed.

There were charges that free margarin would mean monopoly devouring little business. There are data on other monopolies in the Federal records. From the standpoint of the public, a comparison of prices brings recollections of an ancient Sherman-law term, "benevolent trusts," on the oleo side.

Little business has become a politicomic fetish. The periodical reports of the Food and Drug Administration continuously contain data on little businesses which have not lived up to the pure food law in their butter dealings.

The margarin tax campaign presents a national issue. That should be nationally considered. Sectional and syndical handling of national issues is not democracy.

Communital Responsibilities

President Truman is going along with an increasingly insistent furtherance of a scheme of compulsory health insurance as the answer to the national need for more adequate medical care. Of course, that is not the answer; but it is very likely to be what is essayed in the necessity. The chief reason for that probability is the failure of the community to recognize its duty with respect to the providing of medical care. There was a time, several generations ago, when the public attitude toward schooling was much the same. Education is no more a public responsibility than is health. But, it is difficult to get the community to see its duties in that way, whether they arise from problems of delinquency, of ignorance, of malnutrition, of mental pathology, of epidemic or endemic illnesses, of employment, or of so-called "social" security.

The great majority of all persons are almost fanatic in their opinions that this or that or some other matter of human relations and services is the business of private enterprise. When private enterprise falls short of what is expected of it, they are bogged down in a mental morass and all too ready to condemn as communism any proposal that the matter be given a greater measure of public consideration and assistance. As the same individuals who compose private enterprise also compose the community, it is difficult to find any logical reason for the rabid differentiation between their private and their public functioning. Of course, it must be admitted that in the latter they all too frequently entrust the activitation of their responsibilities and objectives to hirelings whom they never would place in positions of similar caliber in their private affairs. They must get the government that they want. The fact that they once did not trust it to supervise education and today do not trust it to take care of their health needs can be blamed only on the laxity of their election of representatives.

The City of New York has been obliged to take over the operating of one of the largest private hospitals within its borders. The only private hospital serving some 20,000 persons in a community about 25 miles from the city has been closed because it could not raise $20,000 to satisfy its creditors. A far-seeing member of the medical profession declared a few weeks ago that the private hospital was on its way out. The time of that exit is much closer than is generally thought. Whether the answer is to be public hospitals, provided by way of taxation after the manner of public schools, or will be provided by a more adequate recognition in all communities of the duty of providing hospital service is a question that only the communities can answer. In the same places must be found the answer to the question of providing adequate medical care in every respect.

Of course, the adequacy and the value of the public school service vary greatly among the communities of the country. Private enterprise does little, if anything, to improve the condition. Medical service is no less different in scope and value throughout the country. Again private enterprise does little, if anything, to improve the condition. So, there is a big job for government, at least, to help to finance and for private citizens —that word has a very pertinent meaning quite different from "enterprise" or "interests"—to perform in giving the nation the schooling and the medical service it needs, where and when it needs them. Adequate school and health funds cannot be provided in all communities without State and, to an extent, Federal aid. But, with such assistance, every community, if those who compose it are citizens in the real sense of the term, can provide adequate schooling and adequate medical service. There is no reason for leaving the job wholly to government—or to any other less public political group with more or less private interest.

Science Is What You Make It

In many respects, the world would be a whole lot better off if nobody had ever been told the nature of the force which bombed Japan hors de combat. There are some who will go so far as to declare that the world would be a whole lot better off if nobody ever had heard of an atom, an electron, an ion, a neutron, or anything that could not be seen, at least with a high-school microscope. It has frequently been demonstrated that a lot of learning is a dangerous thing.

So, all the thousands of words concerning the future of the force evolved from atomic fission as a useful public servant or a universal executioner are not doing anybody much good. The Scots have a way with such things, hence it is not to be wondered at when, instead of figuring on making electricity by busting uranium for about £10 per kilowatt, they are setting out to develop a large-scale electrochemical industry powered by way of the spates and falls of Highland streams. When the Chinooks melt the snows off the hills of the western United States a whole lot of water is going to go very damagingly to waste—and not an atom of it will be in useful service.

Of course, it is something else in a scientific sense that Larderello, Italy, produces some 1,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of thermoelectric power annually by utilizing the hot lava beds near Pisa. It expects to increase the output 80 percent this year. How much thermoelectric power will be produced by burning low-grade coal in the vein in the United States this year? And why?

The only promising manifestation of sensible scientific progress to come into view last week was the offering for licensing of a patent on a dingbat that will bore rectangular holes.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

(S. 1093) would set up an insurance division in the Export-Import Bank with a capital of $100,000,000, which would issue policies payable at the rate of 90 percent of the amount due in cases where the foreign buyer was unwilling or unable to pay for his purchases, and up to 100 percent where the foreign government prohibited payment in dollars.

The Export-Import Bank now makes loans to exporters, but Pepper and Murray say that very few of them receive loans, and then only those who are very large and who do not have very much need for the kind of aid contemplated by their bill. They also complain that the financial institutions charge small exporters up to 10 percent for their services and that many of the exports don't have a profit margin of more than 5 percent.

One might ask, however, why limit this insurance to the export field? Why not apply it domestically as well? There are a lot more little businesses who sell only domestically who would like someone to insure 90 cents out of every dollar of their sales than there are little businesses who are losing money in the export field.

DDT Still Bad for Skeeters

Although Department of Agriculture entomologists are concerned over the development of strains of houseflies that are resistant to the poisonous effects of DDT, they are correspondingly gratified over evidence that mosquitoes are not developing the same kind of immunity.

Last Summer entomologists collected anopheles mosquitoes in a Mexican village where, for three years, DDT sprays have been used in houses and outbuildings to control mosquitoes that carry malaria. These mosquitoes were then tested in a comparison with other mosquitoes caught in a nearby village that had not been sprayed.

This is the type of test that had revealed the increase of resistance to DDT developed by some strains of flies. One kind of mosquito, however, showed no sign of being able to live with DDT.

Market Research Sources

The Department of Commerce plans to issue a 1949 edition of "Market Research Sources" in response to a current demand from businessmen for information useful in setting up marketing programs. The last edition was published in 1940.

As the first step in preparation of the publication questionnaires are now going out to contributors to former editions for a up-to-date statement of the marketing research activities of public and private agencies. It is the aim of the department to expand the listings to include research groups which have developed new sources of marketing information since the last edition and firms, advertising agencies, universities, State and local government agencies, and others who have not been represented in the past are urged to communicate with the department or one of its field offices.

Plans for the new edition have been worked out with a group of executives and counselors in the fields of marketing, selling, and advertising, and this cooperation, along with suggestions from manufacturers and professional and trade groups interested in the problems of distribution, should result in a more useful, wider coverage than heretofore.

Antibiotics in Phytopathology

Researchers are directing much attention to the possible use of antibiotics in killing or controlling bacterial and fungous diseases of plants. While they haven't been too successful yet in finding a "wonder drug" for plant diseases, their work has shown that the possible uses of antibiotics are not limited to humans and animals.

Dr. Freeman Weiss, plant pathologist of the Department of Agriculture, spoke of this work in his recent address as retiring president of the Washington Botanical Society. He urged young botanists and other scientists to give close attention to the enlarging field of antibiotics for products beneficial to healthy plant life.

Penicillin has been tried experimentally by a number of research institutions as a possible means of combating various plant diseases, and while in most cases the results have been negative, tests on plants with crown gall show penicillin has some promise as a control for this notable disease. Other antibiotics have shown promise of aid against certain crop mildew diseases and a variety of unfavorable fungi.

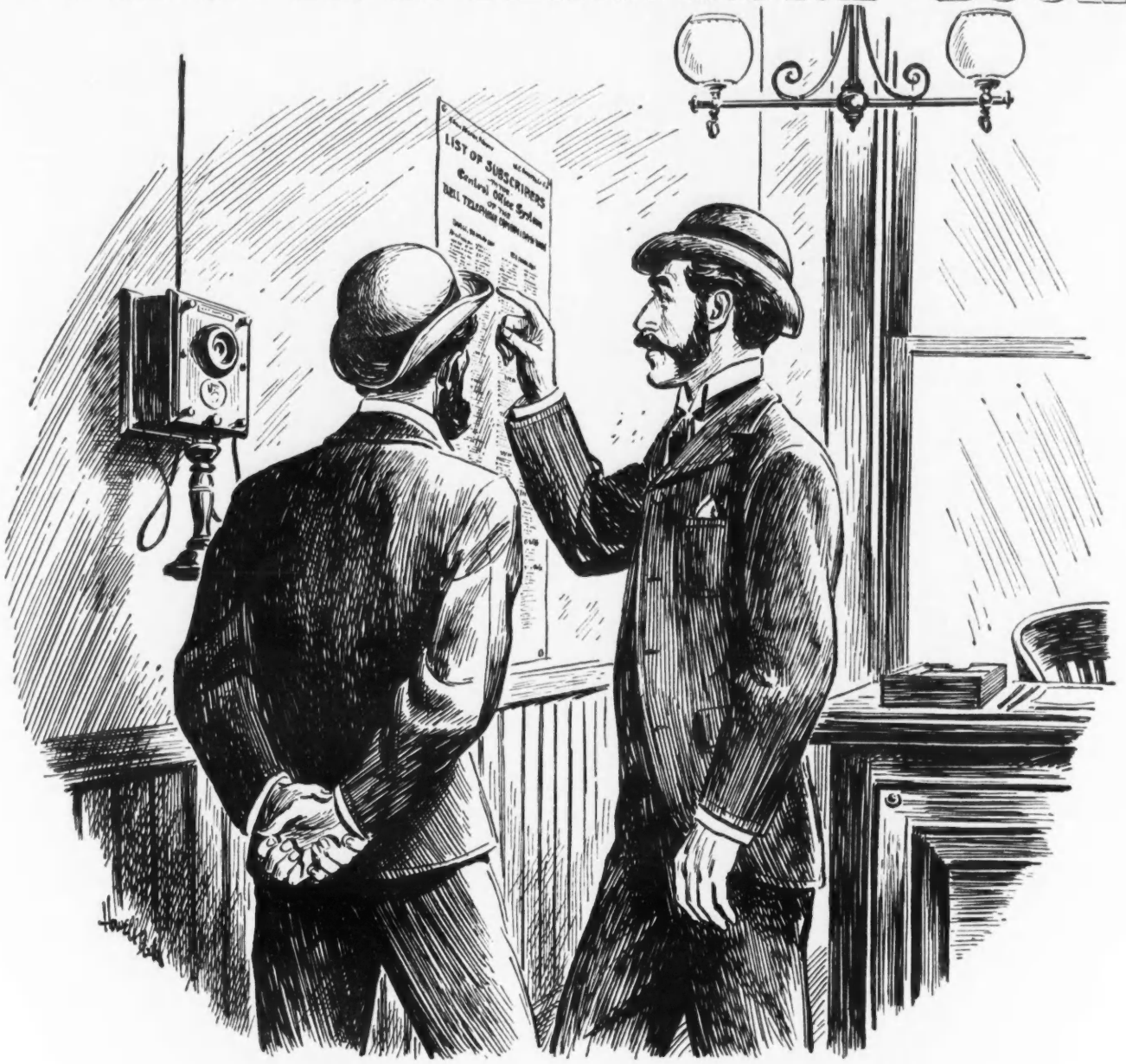
Disease and the Family

Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland is suggesting that Congress petition the Federal Security Agency to conduct research on the familial aspects of chronic illness and practical methods of furnishing family health services and how they can be expanded and intensified. He has a resolution (S. Con. Res. 17) to this effect pending before the senate committee on education and labor.

The greatest public health problem today, says the senator, is the control of chronic diseases of long duration and insidious onset, but study and treatment of prolonged physical and mental disorders have hitherto concentrated on the individual, usually without consideration of family environment and hereditary proneness. Failure to consider the familial aspects of disease may preclude successful health service to the individual and adequate protection for other members of the family unit.

Senator Tydings states that certain fundamental research conducted in Hagerstown and Washington county, Maryland, on the family prevalence, incidence, and mortality of heart disease, cancer, and other chronic diseases has revealed an interrelationship between these diseases and family composition and environment sufficiently strong to warrant the Federal government in making a broader study.

THE FIRST N. Y. TELEPHONE "BOOK"...



was a one page affair!

One of the 241 original subscribers was "C. Pfizer & Co., 81 Maiden Lane"

It seems surprising today that Pfizer had been in business for 29 successful years before the days of the telephone. It is less startling, perhaps, that Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. should have been one of the charter Bell subscribers in New York. For the company's chemical pioneering has always gone hand in hand with early acceptance of the application of new scientific developments.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index number advanced to 234.5 last week, against 234.1 in the preceding period, 236.3 a month ago and 204.1 for the corresponding week in 1948. The advances recorded were in gray sal ammoniac, zinc ammonia chloride and zinc sulphate flakes. The upward revisions were attributed primarily to the maintenance of high producing costs. The declines included lead metal where stocks have increased against a declining demand, molybdic acid where supply has improved to some extent and quicksilver where competition was keener for small lot business. While prices for lead acetate and nitrate have not changed to date, the trade is looking for a downward revision on account of the lower market for basic material.

No indication of improvement could be noted in the general demand for chemicals last week. The continued desire to hold down inventories has kept transactions mostly within the limit of current requirements. Available stocks are still short in nickel salts, cadmium based chemicals and oxalic acid but aside from these, production has leveled off requirements and caused accumulations in some directions. Shortages in the heavy tonnage chemicals have been entirely eliminated and reports were current in the trade of cutback output in soda ash and caustic soda. The decline in lead prices gave a sort of chill to stability ideas in other non-ferrous metals although no new price changes were registered at the close of the week.

Thirteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,155,000 in January showed a gain of 3 percent over December. Nine wholesalers showed no change in inventories for January and December. In comparison with January, 1948, their sales were down 17 percent and their inventories increased 12 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.5 percent for the week ending March 5, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 90.6 in the preceding week and 99.9 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Supply situation described as slightly easier, but stocks short enough to hold buying conditions tight. The price spread is still wide but without important change.

Ammonia Liquor—Production in January was placed at 4,311,235 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. December output was 4,265,201 pounds and in January, 1948, production registered 4,188,246 pounds. Sales in January totaled 3,331,103 pounds, compared with 2,919,301 in December and 3,563,769 pounds in January last year. Stocks on January 31 were 1,249,726 pounds, against 995,661 on December 31 and 2,153,791 on January 31, 1948.

Ammoniac Sal—Maintenance of high producing costs has occasioned an advance in the price of the gray variety to $7.50 per 100 pounds in paper bags carlot shipments from works and $7.90 for smaller quantities. Stocks are not free but are meeting current requirements. The white variety was unchanged, with prompt shipments available at the former price level.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest has slowed down to some extent and it looked as though the cracker bakeries had covered their requirements temporarily. Stocks sufficient to permit prompt shipments.

Calcium Chloride — Market position is now closer to normal than at any time since the war. Slowing down of demand for ice control occasioned by the mild Winter has allowed production to liquidate backlog orders and some suppliers are able to take on additional business for prompt shipment. It is expected that demand for road processing will increase shortly. No change in prices could be noted.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Moderate relaxation in demand has contributed to the restoration of a normal market situation. Producers in most instances have leveled off their backlog and are in a position to consider new business.

Chlorine—Producers have been able to meet requirements without difficulty so far this month. The supply situation was relatively easy last week with tankcars available for prompt shipment and demand tapered off to some extent.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural inquiry has continued to increase with shipments gaining momentum. Demand for industrial uses has been sustained at a relatively high level. Export inquiry, while active, has not been productive of important new business. Stocks at present are adequate to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Fluorspar—Total importations in 1948 amounted to 111,609 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The largest exporter to the United States was Mexico with 73,487 tons. Newfoundland was second with 14,280 tons and Spain was third with 9,718 tons. Total importations in 1947 were 78,379 tons and 29,488 in 1946.

Magnesium Chloride—Shipments are showing up fair in the aggregate, although the present disposition is to purchase for current requirements. Inquiry covers a rather wide field including the chemical, cement, fireproofing textile and other industries. Stocks have been maintained at a level to meet requirements readily at former price levels.

Nickel Sulphate—Buying conditions have given no indication of improving so far this month. Demand is active and sustained above current production leaving the supply situation exceedingly tight. Scarcity is also being felt in carbonate and chloride.

Potash, Caustic—Producers' inventories of solid and flaked have shown a tendency to increase under a relaxation in demand from the chemical and other consuming trades as well as for export. The liquid has continued available for prompt shipment at former prices.

Potassium Carbonate—Principal movement at present is said to be to glass factories that make television tubes and other glass specialties. Stocks are meeting requirements promptly and suppliers can take on additional business for prompt or forward requirements.

Potassium Chlorate—Market showed a well-balanced position with production matching demand without difficulty. It is expected that consuming inquiry will increase shortly which is not unusual during the month of April.

Potassium Perchlorate—Demand for fusee use is gradually bing leveled off by the maintenance of steady output. Producers are now in a position to consider new business for prompt shipment at current prices.

Soda Ash—Continued in relatively free supply with production meeting all requirements and then some. Producers are looking for new business and are in a position to take on both prompt and future contracts at current price levels.

Soda ash is now free from rationing in the United Kingdom and demands of the export market are expected to be met in full, states a British report. An increase of 40 percent over the 1947 production capacity is planned to meet the greater needs of the next few years.

Caustic Soda—In about the same position as soda ash. Requirements have been leveled off for both dry and liquid forms and producers can consider additional orders calling for prompt and forward shipments. There appeared to be plenty of material available for export also.

Caustic soda is still in short supply, according to British advices. Most essential domestic requirements are being met, but exports are considerably under demand. Production capacity is to be increased by 60 percent over that in 1947, but it will probably be some years before the extensions are completed, it is said.

Sodium Nitrite—Production has been keyed to meet the current extent of consuming demand. There has been no increase in first hand inventories and the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sal ammoniac, gray, 45c. per 100 lbs.
Zinc-ammonia chloride, 35c. per 100 lbs.
Zinc sulphate, flaked, 50c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Lead metal, 2c. per lb.
Molybdic acid, 3c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
234.5	234.1	236.3	204.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.8	122.8	122.8	119.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

market at present shows a satisfactory degree of balance.

Sodium Sulphide—It was stated that demand has been well leveled off for both flaked and fused. Prices steady but unchanged with prompt shipments available.

Sulphur Chloride—Attracting seasonal attention for miscellaneous requirements. Producers name 3¼c. per pound for 55-gallon drums in carlots and 4¼c. for less. Trading in 10-gallon drums has been confined to small lots which are priced at 8¼c. Prices f.o.b. works freight equalized.

Zinc Ammonia Chloride—Priced higher at $7.50 per 100 pounds in paper bags for carlot shipments and $7.90 for less. Maintenance of high producing costs was given as the reason for the upward revision.

Zinc Sulphate—Crystals were quoted higher by some producers while others named the former price level. The range extended from $5.25 per 100 pounds to $6.00 for carlots and $5.65 to $6.40 for less in paper bags, works, freight allowed. Flaked was priced higher at $6.25 per 100 pounds for carlots and $6.65 for less f.o.b. the works. Powdered in carlots was priced at $8.50 flat and l.c.l. at $8.90 delivered. Demand for use in agriculture has continued to expand with Virginia showing the most attention at present.

Acids

Formic—Buying interest has continued somewhat below the seasonal average from the cotton and rayon mills and also from the leather tanneries. Shipments to the laundries and for chemical uses are reported about normal. Market position remained steady with prompt shipments available.

Hydrofluoric—Moving mostly for current domestic requirements at former price levels. Stocks since the first of the year have remained adequate to meet demand. During 1948, producers consumed 107,280 tons of fluorspar, including 28,526 in the last quarter.

Lactic—Demand has continued fairly active for both home and export so far this month. Production has been well keyed to meet requirements and there have been no excess stocks. The market situation was described as steady and holding a satisfactory degree of balance.

Molybdic—Available for prompt shipment in 400-pound fiber drums at 95c. per pound for C.P. 85 percent powdered and at 92c. for purified powdered. C.P. special powdered 99.5 percent is priced at $1.35 per pound. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Oxalic—Still short of demand with shipments confined to contract consumers and behind schedule. Demand has remained active with current production insufficient to meet requirements and no nearby increase in stocks in sight.

Sulphuric—Consuming inquiry broad but not over-taxing current output. Stocks capable of meeting requirements in most areas with prompt shipments available. Demand has continued heavy from the iron and steel industry but has not recovered from its recent slump for superphosphate.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum wrought products, continuing the downward trend which started in November, 1948, totaled 119,285,000 pounds in January, 1949, lower than for any month since September, 1947, when shipments were approximately the same, according to the Bureau of the Census. The current month's shipments were 5 percent below the 125,890,000 pounds shipped in December.

Chromite—Imports of chromite into the United States during the fourth quarter 1948 dropped slightly from the previous period but the total for the year established a new record high and was nearly twice the consumption, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total supply of chromite during 1948 totaled 1,545,527 short tons, and consumption of all grades amounted to 875,033 tons. Preliminary data show domestic production to have been only 3,451 short tons during 1948 but larger than during the previous year.

Consumption of chromite increased 6 percent over the third quarter of 1948 and totaled 235,066 short tons. This increase was due largely to a rise in consumption of the metallurgical grade. Of the total tonnage used, 114,392 tons (or 48 percent) were used for metallurgical purposes, mainly in the manufacture of ferrochromium; 69,108 tons (or 29 percent) were used in the manufacture of 87,510 tons of chromium refractories, and 11,985 tons (5 percent) were used for miscellaneous purposes, mainly in repairing basic-furnace linings. Thus 34 percent (81,093 tons) of the total consumption was used for refractory purposes and 39,581 tons (17 percent) were used in the production of 27,212 tons of chromium chemicals. During the entire year 1948 metallurgical consumers used a total of 395,417 short tons of chromite or 45 percent of the total. Refractory manufacturers used 327,795 tons or 38 percent of the total, and chemical manufacturers used 151,821 tons or 17 percent of the total. Industrial consumers reported having 562,439 tons of chromite on hand on December 31, 1948, compared with 367,024 tons on December 31, 1947.

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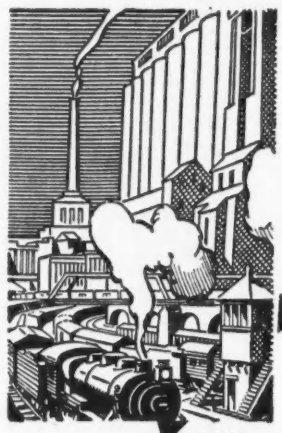
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wire makers have cutback orders for copper, it is stated that no such decrease in other consuming industries has taken place. Stocks are still short of requirements and the supply situation has remained tight. One of the causes of the current shortage was the recent strike at one of the largest producing plants. It was estimated that the strike resulted in a loss of 75,000 tons to the metal supply that has not yet been made up.

Lead—Prices were reduced 2c. per pound last week establishing the market at 19½c. New York and at 19.30c. St. Louis. This was the first price break in the post war period. The reduction is the result of a decline in consuming demand which started some time ago when the electric storage batteries reduced their purchases of lead. It was estimated that battery manufacturers have bought 40 to 50 per cent less lead so far in 1949 than they did in the like 1948 period. The industry normally buys about one-third of all lead delivered to domestic consumers.

Despite a continued high industrial demand for lead and an all-time record market price, domestic mine output of recoverable lead in 1948 remained virtually unchanged from 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Work stoppages due to labor-management disputes curtailed lead outputs in certain areas and were the greatest single factor to impede the obtaining of greater supplies from domestic mines in 1948. The work stoppage which shut down for eleven weeks the mines, mills and smelter in Southeastern Missouri was estimated to have been responsible for the loss of 25,000 tons of lead. Work stoppages during the year curtailed lead outputs in other areas, notably the Tri-State district and Northeastern Washington.

Production in 1948 was 386,932 short tons, compared with 384,221 tons in 1947. In practically every State except Missouri and California mine output showed substantial increases over 1947. Percentagewise the greatest increase among the chief lead-producing areas occurred in Colorado where mine output gained 34 percent. Nevada increased 32 percent, Washington 24, states east of the Mississippi 16, New Mexico 14, Utah 13, and Idaho 12. In Montana production rose 8 percent and Arizona had a 2-percent gain.

Quicksilver—Priced lower with some increase in inquiry for small lots. Sales were reported at $87.00 to $89.00 per flask, although it was asserted that $86.00 might be accepted for a round quantity. Buyers so far this month have shown little interest in quantities exceeding actual wants.

Silver—Firm with demand and supply about in balance last week. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 71½c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Feb. 14, 1949—43⅜d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Tin—According to the Tin Study Group, world production of tin in 1948 exceeded consumption by more than 20,000 tons. World stocks are now estimated at 149,000 tons. Metal production last year was placed at 159,000 tons or 34,800 tons more than in 1947. Consumption increased 1,500 tons to 138,400 in 1948. The Group said Malay's production aggregated 44,381 tons in 1948, compared with 27,036 tons in 1947 and only 8,432 in 1946. Peak year for Malaya was 1940, with 83,000 tons. The Indonesian output in 1948 was 30,656 tons, compared with 15,915 tons the previous year.

Zinc—Slab zinc smelter output in February amounted to 69,193 tons, according to the American Zinc Institute. This is the lowest level recorded since August, 1948. The January total was 75,815 tons. Domestic shipments were 60,827 tons in February against 62,614 in the preceding month. The drawback was 3,497 tons, government account 4,198 tons, making a combined total of 68,522 tons, compared with a revised amount of 76,234 tons in January. Stocks on February 28 were 21,100 tons, against a revised total of 20,429 tons on January 31. Unfilled orders at the close of February amounted to 87,898 tons, against 75,858 at the end of January. The daily average production in February was 2,471 tons, compared with 2,446 in January and a daily average of 2,323 tons over 1948.

Hercules Names Austin Joplin Explosives Head

The Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed Arthur B. Austin manager of its Joplin, Mo., explosives office, to succeed the late M. W. Latimer. Mr. Austin joined the Hercules organization in 1933 as a member of its explosives service division in Wilmington. For fourteen years he served as a sales and technical service representative in the Hazleton, Pa., San Francisco, Joplin, and Wilmington offices. In 1947 he was named assistant manager of the explosives office in Chicago, and held that post until his current appointment.

Linde Air Starts Acetylene Production at N.M. Plant

Linde Air Products Company, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has started production of acetylene at a new plant in Albuquerque, N. M. The plant is supplementing the facilities of an oxygen filling station which, for about seven years, has provided industries in that area with oxygen.

Magnesium Output Up in 1948

Production of primary magnesium ingots rose to 20,000,000 pounds during 1948, an increase of about 12 percent over the previous year's output, according to statistics published last week by the Magnesium Association. Total usage of magnesium metal, including secondary magnesium, totaled approximately 30,000,000 pounds during the year.

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2nd to promote the exportation of their products.

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In addition to the sales departments an import division was established for the importation of those products which are not or insufficiently produced by the associated companies.

The N.V. ALGEMEENE INDUSTRIEËLE, MIJNBOUW EN EXPLOITATIE MIJ. A.I.M.E. at Amsterdam and Bandoeng (Java) also joined the sales office.

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Air Pollution Symposium Planned at ACS Meeting

Recent scientific progress toward the control of air pollution, one of the gravest problems now confronting American municipalities from Los Angeles to New York, will be reported at a two-day symposium which will feature the 115th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, opening in San Francisco on March 28.

Many important advances have been made by scientists and engineers, and at the San Francisco symposium leading chemists and chemical engineers will describe valuable new techniques for identifying and tracing to their sources minute quantities of air contaminants, as well as effective methods of treating and eliminating harmful materials.

Prof. H. F. Johnstone, head of the chemical engineering division of the University of Illinois, has been named chairman of the symposium, which will be sponsored by the society's division of industrial and engineering chemistry and will have as its general theme "Atmospheric Contamination and Purification."

Several reports on the battle waged by Los Angeles against "smog" will be among the twenty-three papers to be given by experts from the laboratories of industry, government, and education.

A general picture of "The Los Angeles Smog Problem" will be presented by Dr. Paul L. Magill of the Stanford Research Institute, and the "Nature of Industrial Dusts and Fumes in Los Angeles County" will be discussed by L. C. McCabe, P. P. Mader, H. E. McMahon, and A. L. Chaney of the Los Angeles County air pollution control district. Dr. McCabe also will join with A. H. Rose and W. J. Hamming in a survey of "The Development of Air Pollution Standards."

"Legal Regulation of Air Pollution" will be the topic of a paper by Dr. Miner L. Hartmann of the same staff. The history of smoke and fume investigation will be reviewed by Prof. Robert E. Swain of Stanford University.

Dr. Morris Katz of the Defense Research Chemical Laboratories, Ottawa, Canada, will discuss "Sulphur Dioxide in the Atmosphere and Its Relation to Plant Life," and a British scientist, Dr. S. H. Richards of the Fuel Research Station, London, who at present is with the British Scientific Mission in Washington, will speak on "A Survey of Atmospheric Pollution in Leicester, England."

The use of high-frequency sound waves to purify the air will receive special attention. Dr. Hillary W. St. Clair of the United States Bureau of Mines, College Park, Md., will describe the "Agglomeration of Smoke and Dust Particles by Sonic Waves," and Dr. Harold W. Danser and Dr. Ernest P. Neumann of the Ultrasonic Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., will discuss the "Status of the Development of Industrial Sonic Agglomeration and Collection Systems."

"Some Recent Observations in Electrical Precipitation and Mechanical Dust Collection" will be reported by Walter A. Schmidt, president of the Western Precipitation Corporation, Los Angeles, and a director-at-large of the American Chemical Society.

The final paper in the symposium will be a discussion by R. L. Lincoln and F. E. Cooper of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Boston, of "Electrostatic Cleaning of Atmospheric Air."

Gas Compressibility Charts Issued by Standards Bureau

A set of charts of compressibility factors for hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, together with charts showing quantities of these gases delivered by commercial cylinders, has just been published by the National Bureau of Standards.

The first three charts give directly the number of standard cubic feet of gas which a commercial cylinder will deliver. The remaining three give the compressibility factor $Z=pV/nRT$. The pressure range of the Z-charts is from 0 to approximately 6,000 pounds per square inch at temperatures from —50 degrees to +130 degrees F.

The commercial-cylinder charts cover temperatures between —10 degrees and +130 degrees F and a pressure range which varies with temperature between the approximate limits 1,300 and 2,800 pounds per square inch. In addition to the charts, a brief text is supplied, containing a table of gas-cylinder sizes and several examples of the solution of practical problems by use of the charts.

Miscellaneous publication M191, "Charts of Compressibility Factors and Charts Showing Quantities Delivered by Commercial Cylinders for Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Oxygen," containing six charts and descriptive pamphlet, is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 25 cents.

Smith Presented With 1949 Hillebrand Prize

Dr. Edgar Reynold Smith, chief of the physical chemistry section of the National Bureau of Standards, received the 1949 Hillebrand Prize of the Washington section of the American Chemical Society at a dinner in the Cosmos Club on March 10.

Dr. Smith, who prepared the first samples of heavy water, now used in their atomic piles, was cited for his original work in physical chemistry, and particularly his contributions to electrochemistry and ebulliometry.

Principal speaker at the dinner was Dr. Duncan A. MacInnes, now of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York. Dr. MacInnes, former Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor under who Dr. Smith studied, discussed Dr. Smith's achievements.

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Hydrogen Thermal Properties Data Available from NBS

In view of the great abundance of chemical processes and compounds in which hydrogen is involved, a compilation of thermal properties of hydrogen in its various isotopic and ortho-para modifications has just been published by the National Bureau of Standards.

The available thermal data for H_2, HD, and D_2 in solid, liquid, and gaseous states have been compiled, including the distinctive properties of ortho and para forms of H_2 D_2. Some data obtained at the National Bureau of Standards and not previously published have been included.

The thermal data include thermodynamic functions for the ideal gas state, equilibrium constants, data of state, viscosity, and thermal conductivity with dependence on the pressure, vapor pressure, solid-liquid equilibria, specific heats, and latent heats. Values of state derivatives useful in thermodynamic calculations have been given for normal hydrogen, and the related differences between thermodynamic functions for real and ideal gas states have been evaluated. Also included are a temperature-entropy diagram for normal H_2 in the range of experimental data and an extensive bibliography of references.

NBS Research Paper RP 1932, "Compilation of Thermal Properties of Hydrogen in Its Various Isotopic and Ortho-Para Modifications," by Harold W. Wooley, Russell B. Scott, and F. G. Brickwedde, ninety-six large double-column pages, 101 tables and graphs, 40 cents, obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Remittances from foreign countries must be in United States Exchange and must include an additional sum of one-third the publication price to cover mailing costs.

Eastman Kodak Opens Panama Lab

The Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has opened a new research laboratory in Panama City, Panama, for the study of photographic materials under tropical conditions. Dr. Walter Clark, head of the black and white photography department of the company's Rochester laboratories, has gone to Panama City to open the new facility, and Cleveland C. Soper has been placed in charge of it.

Antara Issues Detergent Data

Antara Products, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, has announced that its product, "Antarox A-180," was the only material shown to be 100 percent non-irritating to the skin in a test of twelve leading soaps and synthetic detergents made recently by a well-known testing laboratory. The product was rated 100 percent non-sensitizing and non-allergenic as well as non-irritating. The other products caused irritation in varying degrees from four to eighty-one percent.

Metal Powder Show Set For Chicago April 5-6

Operating models demonstrating the principles of the magnetic fluid clutch will be exhibited by the National Bureau of Standards at the Metal Powder Show to be held at the Drake hotel, Chicago, on April 5 and 6 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Metal Powder Association. In addition to the exhibition of how the action of the clutch depends on the cohesive force of iron powder particles suspended in oil when subjected to magnetic forces, nearly every phase of the powder metallurgy industry will be represented at the show.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Up in December

Production of steel shipping barrels and drums increased during December while pails decreased slightly, with the industry producing 2,461,307 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 907,791 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,786,006 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,306,601 heavy-type barrels and drums, 836,349 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,917,217 steel packages, kegs and pails in November.

Chemical Specialties Issues Bulletin

Chemical Specialties Research Laboratories, New York, has published a bulletin outlining the services it offers to subscribers. The publication contains details of the four services offered by the company, and a detailed list of chemical analyses available. Copies may be obtained from the company at Box 33 Ansonia Station, New York 23.

Stose Joins Sam Tour, Inc.

Harold F. Stose has joined Sam Tour & Co., engineering consultant, New York, as head of its chemical engineering department. Mr. Stose has formerly been in charge of chemical research groups for the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, American Chicle Company, Hood Rubber Company, RCA-Victor Company, and Radio Inventions, Inc.

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Minerals Report Available

An investigation to determine the extent of a base-metal producing area near Philipsburg, Mont., which yielded substantial quantities of both manganese and zinc ores during both world wars, is described in a publication released by the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of Mines in 1946 sank two diamond-drill holes, 1,745 and 1,800 feet deep respectively, to intersect the limestone bed immediately below the Hope mine. Neither hole penetrated ore bodies of commercial size, according to the report, but both disclosed a wide zone of iron-copper mineralization, and a two-inch seam of 12 percent tungsten was encountered at 457 feet in hole one.

A free copy of Report of Investigations 4399, "Core-Drill Testing for Base-Metal Mineralization Below the Hope Silver Mine, Granite County, Mont.," by John W. Cole, bureau mining engineer, Albany branch, may be obtained by writing to the Publications Section of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Zinc Institute Sets

—*Continued from page 7*

kets" will be reviewed by R. G. Kenly, manager, metal division, the New Jersey Zinc Sales Company. A showing of the St. Joseph Lead Company film, "Zinc — Its Mining, Milling, and Smelting" will end the session.

April 12

In the morning, Evan Just, director, strategic materials division, Economic Cooperation Administration, will report on "ECA and Mining Abroad." "The Mining Industry of the Future" will be discussed by J. W. Feiss, assistant to the director, Bureau of Mines. A speaker, to be announced later, will report on "Non-Ferrous Metals and the Defense Program." Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, editor-in-chief, *Daily Metal Reporter*, will present his view of "The General Business Outlook." The annual dinner and smoker will be held on the evening of April 11.

Industrial Process Moves

Industrial Process Engineers, designer and manufacturer of process plants and equipment, has moved its plant offices to 8 Lister avenue, Newark, N. J., from its former location in West New York, N. J. The company has published a new catalog, describing its line of "Standard-Plus" complete process units, complete process plants and special process equipment. Copies may be obtained from the above address.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Continued absence of support from the feed trade occasioned a decline in prices for both dried blood and tankage last week. Offerings were not extensive but it was necessary to shade prices in order to move stocks. Producers of castor pomace withdrew from the market as inventories have been liquidated. No improvement could be noted in the supply of raw or steamed bone meal. Current production of these materials is low and stocks available for prompt shipment have been temporarily absorbed. Hoof meal remained quiet with sellers maintaining the former price but without additional sales. Menhaden fish meal was described as nominal on spot with inquiry increasing for future shipment.

Ammonium sulphate gave no indication of easement in its supply condition. Ammonium nitrate was also definitely tight. Shipments of superphosphate were of better volume with stocks free in most areas. The phosphate rock supply condition was easier with moderate accumulations above ground reported in some producing sections. Potash production has been cutback at one plant but is expected to be restored this week when the installment of new machinery will be completed. The outlook for the 1949-1950 season is considered favorable for potash with some producers confident that output will be sufficient to satisfy domestic requirements in full.

It is not known at this time whether the decline of 2c. per pound in lead will affect the market for lead arsenate. It was stated that producers had purchased their supply of lead prior to the decline in price and are in a rather bad way to make a revision in the insecticide.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Market situation in coke-oven sulphate has continued firm and tight with contract prices holding the former range and demand active. Export inquiries continue to reach the market in steady volume, but supply conditions are tight enough to restrict new business.

Bone Meal—Limited production and an active demand have kept the market position strong. Buyers state they are finding difficulty in locating any steamed or raw material for prompt shipment.

Castor Pomace—Producers have withdrawn from the market temporarily. It was stated that all the available stock for prompt shipment has been sold. At the close the market assumed a nominal condition with last sales at $24 per ton in bags for carlots at the works.

Dried Blood—Priced lower in the local market with sales at $7.50 per unit of ammonia. Trading was not active as buying interest from the feed trade has appreciably tapered off. Chicago named the former price of $8.

Hoof Meal—Held at $7 per unit of ammonia but inactive. Light production of this material has been reflected in relatively small offerings in the Chicago market.

Sodium Nitrate—Firm and tight under a steady demand. Chilean imports have continued to arrive on schedule and are moving rapidly into consuming channels. Reports were current that a better distribution of domestic nitrate is taking place.

Tankage—Priced lower under a relatively slow demand. The local market was $7.50 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $7.75. The feed trade has not shown much interest in the market so far this month.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Although some producers are still shipping from output, it is stated by others that general demand has relaxed sufficiently to allow of moderate accumulations at some supply points in Florida. Oil in this area has fluctuated from $1.85 per barrel to $1.95 and last week was priced at $1.90. The market's position was described as comparatively easy. Export inquiries continued active but as far as could be learned no unusual volume of actual business could be traced.

Superphosphate—Improvement in shipments noted in February has continued well into March. Cutback production has placed the market in a better state of balance with former prices sustained. Acidulators look for a fairly heavy movement through April when it is believed the season's requirements will have been mostly leveled off.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia, Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia, New York.
25c. per unit of ammonia, Chicago.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	74.5

Potashes

Demand has been maintained at a relatively high level since the turn of the month. One of the major plants has closed down for the installation of new machinery and is expected to resume operations on March 16. Meanwhile, limited shipments are going forward from the plant's inventories. Makers are now in the process of booking contracts over the spot period which becomes effective April 1. According to some producers, there is a possibility of production meeting all domestic requirements in the 1949-1950 season. It was stated that the saturation point has been reached in the Southeastern area at the present time.

Rumors about a deal with the growers whereby hybrid corn was to be sent to Russia for a return in potash have never been verified according to the trade.

Potash has been discovered on an oil-drilling site near North Battleford, in northwestern Saskatchewan, Canada, the foreign press reports. Samples have been sent to the University of Saskatchewan for analysis. Potash was discovered earlier at the Unity oil field in the same province.

Pesticides

Improvement in the extent of inquiries could be noted although expansion has been gradual and the disposition to purchase for actual requirements was still apparent. At present, it looks as though stocks will be sufficient to meet demand unless the season is unusually wet. No price revision in lead arsenate has followed the decline in lead to date.

Department of agriculture states that farmers this year will have new methods to help them save their crops and pasture lands from plagues of grasshoppers. Chlordane and toxaphene, two new insecticides, now are recommended by entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the control of these pests when they occur in outbreak proportions. Like most insecticides, these new chemicals are poisonous and should be handled carefully, it is pointed out. Both chemicals will be available during the coming grasshopper season. They may be purchased in several formulations which can be applied as emulsions, wettable powders, or dusts, from ground equipment or airplanes.

Benzene Hexachloride — Output registered 1,074,920 pounds in December, against 1,137,205 in November. The high level for 1948 was recorded in May at 1,769,200 pounds and the low in August at 650,005. The gamma isomer content of benzene hexachloride in December was 163,564 pounds, compared with a revised total of 167,161 in November. Stocks fairly free at present with suppliers looking for more business. No new change in prices to note.

2,4-D—December production was placed at 2,257,308 pounds, compared with 2,301,436 in the preceding month. Buying interest is said to be of fair seasonal dimensions with suppliers naming 75c. to 80c. per pound f.o.b. the works.

DDT—Production in December was at the highest level for any month in 1948. The total registered 3,109,039 pounds, compared with 2,679,474 in November and a low of 355,262 in June. Market has shown more stability since the first of the month with some pickup in buying interest reported.

Magnesium Arsenate—Priced at 20c. a pound in two-pound paper bags, 20 to a case to dealers f.o.b. the works. Inquiry rather quiet at present with stocks adequate to meet current requirements.

Paradichlorobenzene—Sales showed improvement during the past week although it was stated that shipments to the consuming trade were running below the seasonal average. According to trade reports, most retailers are still carrying inventories left over from last year and are not inclined to take on additional stocks

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

at present. Stocks have continued adequate to meet current requirements.

Sulphur

Demand for native sulphur has been sustained at a satisfactory seasonal average and is being readily satisfied from adequate stocks. Shortage of supplies abroad has been reflected in an active export inquiry and the combined movement has measured well up to general expectations.

Production of pyrites in Portugal in the first half of 1948 increased to 266,788 metric tons from 184,556 tons in the corresponding period of 1947. Exports of this material in the first six months of 1948, principally to France, rose to 153,980 tons from 42,929 tons in the first half of 1947.

NAIDM Names 1949 Committees; Adds Two

The National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers last week announced committees for 1949. In addition to the usual groups which have functioned in other years, there are two new committees:—soap and sanitary products committee and the wax committee. Chairmen of the various bodies are as follows:—

Aerosol, H. E. Peterson, Continental Filling Corporation, Danville, Ill.; associate members, J. B. Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York; convention arrangements, Ira P. MacNair, MacNair-Dorland Company, New York; convention entertainment, J. E. Ferris, Niagara Alkali Company, New York; convention program, Melvin Fuld, Fuld Brothers, Baltimore.

Executive, L. J. Oppenheimer, West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; disinfectant scientific, Paul A. Wolf, biochemical research laboratory of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; disinfectant-chemical analyses, W. A. Hadfield, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; disinfectant merchandising, Jack C. Varley, James Varley & Sons, Inc., St. Louis.

Insecticide scientific, A. C. Miller, Gulf Research & Development Corporation, Pittsburgh; insecticide-chemical analyses, R. C. Haring, John Powell & Co., New York; insecticide merchandising, A. Wiener, Standard Naphthalene Products Company, South Kearny, N. J.

Membership, D. W. Lynch, Velsicol Corporation, Chicago; legislative, P. L. Robbins, Geo. B. Robbins Disinfecting Company, Cambridge, Mass.; public purchases, R. O. Cowin, Standard Oil Company (Ohio); soap and sanitary products, B. R. Freudenthal, Chemical Service Company, Baltimore; and wax, C. S. Kimball, Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York.

Synthetic Nitrogen Products Names Ga. Representative

The Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corporation, New York, has appointed Cliff Collier sales representative in Georgia for the firm's nitrogen fertilizer compound, "Cal-Nitro." Mr. Collier started his business career in 1929 with the N. V. Potash Export Ny., Inc., and later joined the French Potash & Import Company. He remained there until 1943, when he entered the Army, from which he was discharged a year ago.

Innis, Speiden Publishes Chart

The insecticide division of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, has published a chart outlining the use of aerosol bomb formulations in greenhouses. It contains a table of formula recommendations for control of greenhouse insects and answers such questions as safe ventilation after use, how to control flower thrips, the lowest cost bomb for high ridge houses and bomb formulations with beneficial hormone action.

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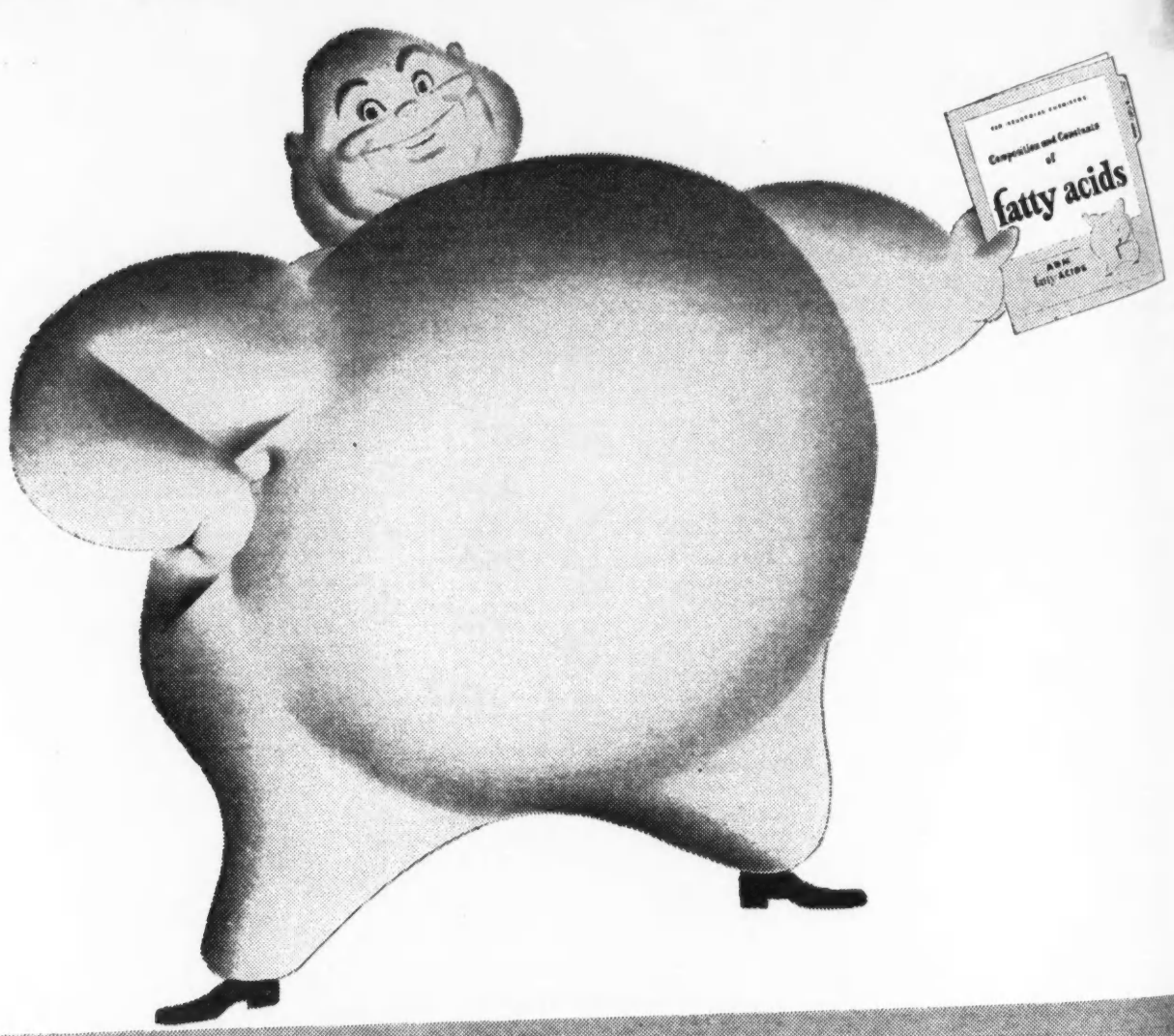

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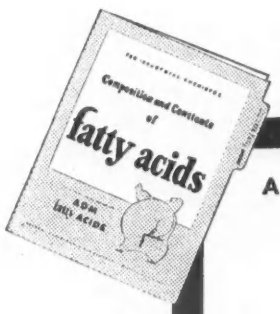

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate improvement in demand noted for textile and leather chemicals was restricted to sizing materials last week. Further easiness in egg albumen resulted in additional price declines, which caused the index to decline to 346.7, against 360.5 a month ago and 387.9 for the corresponding week last year. Lower prices also were named for liquid quebracho extract, 35 percent tannin, which were based on the reduced cost of replacements of solid ordinary. While albumen was easier, egg yolk was firmer and was advanced 3 to 4 cents per pound, because of the scarcity of spot supplies and active demand. Sulphonated tallow was raised 1½ cents due to higher cost of tallow.

Increased demand for corn dextrin and starch followed sellers assurance to buyers that prices would not be advanced for deliveries up to April 4 and also receive the benefit of any price decline. After that date, quotations would depend upon the cost of corn. The trade awaited the announcement of the purchase price for potato starch by CCC, which was expected March 14 for all offers of starch received from Maine producers up to March 7. Consuming inquiry for potato starch was reported improved, with sales of moderate volume for prompt shipment. Sago flour was easier for shipment, while supplies on the spot were practically cleaned up and the market firm. A good demand for high and low grades of tapioca flour further tightened the supply condition of these grades, while medium stocks were adequate to meet current requirements.

Tanners interest in tanning materials continued inactive and quotations were merely nominal for replacements. Liquid quebracho extract was reduced due to the lower cost of solid extract replacements.

Wool production in the United States in 1948, both shorn and pulled, was estimated at 280,524,000 pounds by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production of all wool and of shorn wool was the smallest since 1923. Of the total produced in 1948 shorn wool amounted to 233,924,000 pounds and pulled wool 46,600,000 pounds. Production of all wool in 1947 was 309,398,000 pounds of which 252,798,000 pounds were shorn and 56,600,000 pounds pulled. The 1937-46 average production of all wool is 419,134,000 pounds; of shorn wool, 353,114,000 pounds, and of pulled wool, 66,020,000 pounds.

Mohair production in the seven leading States in 1948 was indicated at 16,569,000 pounds by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the smallest since 1937. The 1948 clip was 10 percent or 1,907,000 pounds smaller than the 18,476,000 pounds produced in 1947 and was 16 percent below the 1937-46 average of 19,772,000 pounds. In Texas, the 1948 production was the smallest since 1938, while Missouri had the smallest total since 1918. Production in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Utah was the smallest on record dating back to 1909. In Oregon, the 1948 quantity was the second lowest on record.

Chemicals

Bichromates—The call for delivery against former contracts continued to absorb the bulk of the production. Prices were unchanged and firm. Export business was reported fairly active.

Chrome Acetate—Consuming inquiry was reported confined to actual needs. Prices were well maintained at the recent advance.

Soda Acetate—Quotations were unchanged and steady. Business was light, mainly for immediate requirements.

Soda Hydrosulphite—Trading was moderate. Consumers also absorbed good sized quantities against former contracts. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sulphonated Oils—Firmness in tallow was reflected in sulphonated and prices were raised about 1½c. per pound. The 25 percent was quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, and 50 percent, 10c. to 10½c. for fair sized quantities. Sulphonated castor was unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin, Blood—Market was quiet, but steady. Demand was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Quotations were unchanged with producers now in a position to make prompt shipments of blood albumin.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg yolk, 3c. to 4c. per lb.
Tallow, sulphonated, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, edible, 5c. per lb.
tech., 3c. per lb.
Quebracho ext., liquid, 35 p.c., 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
347.6	351.0	360.5	387.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Corn Dextrin—Improved business was reported after sellers assured buyers that prices would not be increased for deliveries up to April 4. All grades were in better demand for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Corn Starch—Announcement by sellers assuring buyers that the price of deliveries up to April 4, would continue at present levels, brought out increased demand for all grades. After that date the action of the market pricewise will depend upon the cost of corn. Visible corn supply declined 5,246,000 bushels to 35,678,000 bushels for the week ended March 5, compared with 17,765,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—This market continued easy. Trading was light and restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Offerings were more liberal. Edible flake was lower and available from $2.50 to $2.60 per pound, as to seller. Technical was easier and declined to $1.35 to $1.45 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Liquid egg produced during January totaled 15,026,000 pounds, compared with 14,850,000 pounds during same time last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The increase in production over last year was due to much larger quantities used for drying, as compared with a year ago. The quantity of liquid frozen during January was much less than during January last year. Dried egg production during January totaled 2,431,000 pounds, compared with 552,000 pounds in January last year. Production consisted of 2,264,000 pounds of whole egg, 80,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 87,000 pounds of dried yolk. The Department of Agriculture's contracts for dried whole egg for price support purposes from January 1 through February 18 amounted to 7,722,082 pounds. The production of 3,430,000 pounds of frozen egg during January was 68 percent less than in January last year and the smallest output during that month since January, 1943 when 3,140,000 pounds were produced. Storage stocks of frozen egg on February 1 totaled 72,195,000 pounds, compared with 122,438,000 on February 1 last year and 99,131,000 pounds, the February, 1944-48 average.

Egg Yolk—Prices were stronger and were advanced 3c. to 4c. per pound, as to as seller. Supplies were limited and with inquiry active, the trend of prices was expected to go higher. Quotations ranged from 98c. to $1.02 per pound. Yolk production totaled 87,000 pounds in January, against 69,000 pounds for the same month last year.

Potato Starch—Inquiry for prompt delivery was improved, with trading moderate and spasmodic. Sales of carlots were reported on the basis of 5.90c. per pound, New York basis and 7½c., exwarehouse on the spot. Offerings from Maine were more liberal. Export inquiry also was more active. Reports from Maine stated that producers offered starch to CCC on the basis of 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, and it was the consensus that the government would make purchases at about this level. Announcement of the government price was expected March 14.

Sago Flour—Supplies on the spot were scarce and the market was merely nominal at 7½c. to 8c. per pound. Shipments were easier and quoted at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, exdock. Buying interest was inactive.

Tapioca Flour—Improved demand cut available stocks of high and low grades on the spot. This further tightened the supply condition in this market. Prices were unchanged and firm. High grades were quoted at 10½c. to 11c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to seller; mediums, 9c. to 9¾c. and low, 6¾c. to 7¼c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Business was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were unchanged and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

carlot business it was intimated could have shaded asking prices.

Cutch—This market remained steady although trading was reported slow. Inquiry for replacements was fairly active. Shipments were well held at 8½c. per pound, ex-dock, New York, plus duty. Imports totaled 1,200 bags at New York from Singapore last week.

Divi Divi—Conditions in this market remained steady. Stocks for shipments were maintained at former levels. Inquiry for replacements were light and spasmodic.

Mangrove Bark—Scarcity of exportable sizes of bark at primary centers continued to affect business. In the absence of trading the market was entirely nominal.

Myrobalans — Consuming inquiry continued slow. Offers for shipments were unchanged and maintained at current levels.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Offers for shipment were liberal with tanners placing an occasional order for prompt shipment. Liquid, 35 percent tanning was lower at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars and 8c. for barrels, works.

Valonia — Business was reported inactive. Primary market was steady and shipments were maintained at former levels.

Wattle—While business was quiet, the primary market continued steady. Bark and extract were unchanged and well held for shipment. Consuming inquiry continued inactive. Arrivals of bark were reported at 1,100 bales and 5,825 bags of extract at New York last week for delivery on previous orders.

Textile Technologists Elect Linton President

Dr. George E. Linton, dean of the textile department of the Fashion Institute, New York, was elected president of the American Association of Textile Technologists at its recent annual meeting.

Fred W. Noechel, UFEO Division of Callaway Mills Company, was named first vice-president, and Stephen S. Marks, *Daily News Record*, was elected second vice-president, Bernice S. Bronner, textile resins department, American Cyanamid Company, and Olen F. Marks, Industrial Rayon Corporation, were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Elected as governors of the organization for three-year terms were retiring president Ephraim Freedmen, Macy's Bureau of Standards; Richard T. Kropf, Belding, Heminway, Corticilli, and Erb N. Ditton, Gotham Hosiery Company. Continued on the board of governors for another two years were C. W. Bendigo, *Textile World*; George H. Hotte, A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., and Julius B. Goldberg, J. P. Stevens & Co. Also continued as governors, for one more year, were Carl I. Taber, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Severn A. Miller, Wellington Sears Company, and Walter A. Scholer, American Viscose Corporation.

Quebracho Barter Denied By Argentine Institute

The Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, New York, has issued the following statement:—

"In view of rumors circulating in local importing and tanning industry circles to the effect that various firms in the United States have consummated or are operating barter agreements with the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion (I.A.P.I.) involving the exchange of Argentine quebracho extract for American products, the local officers of I.A.P.I. have made a statement discrediting said rumors. At the present time this institute has no such barter agreements involving quebracho extract in operation, and no agreements of that nature are being negotiated either at this office or at its head office in Buenos Aires."

Ransom Booklet Marks Eightieth Anniversary

L. E. Ransom Company, importer of dyestuffs, New York, has published a booklet to commemorate its eightieth anniversary. The brochure describes the business history of the founder of the firm, Lewis E. Ransom, from his early beginnings as a drug store operator in Fort Plain, N. Y., until his death in 1923. It also follows the development of the business from its original location at 47 Maiden Lane to its present offices at 279 Pearl street.

Atomic Research Symposium Set at Bklyn. Botanic Garden

A symposium on recent advances in atomic research in the fields of botany, chemistry and physics will be held on March 18 at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden building, 1000 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., under the joint sponsorship of the botanic garden and the Federation of Science Teachers Associations. Three scientists from the Brookhaven National Laboratory will speak on the following topics: "Use of Tracers in Plant Physiology," by Dr. Martin Gibbs; "Nuclear Developments in Chemistry," by Dr. William Rubinson, and "Recent Developments in Nuclear Physics," by William L. Whittemore.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Last week's market for derivatives was largely inactive. No. 2 fuel and kerosene were down in the New York area, but other petroleum products held firm.

Availability of aromatics to industrial users remained good in the face of large-volume demands by the government. Producers stated that the supply outlook for 1949 is good, and that, barring unforeseen developments, there will be ample toluol and xylol afloat on the commercial market for the rest of the year. Quotations were maintained.

Listings of aliphatics were steady, despite further lowerings for fuels. The trade attributed this condition to continued stability of gasoline prices. Solvent supplies remained plentiful. Demand was still slow, but business was expected to perk up within three or four weeks with the onset of Spring painting operations.

Liquefied petroleum gases continued to ease. No. 2 fuel and kerosene fell off one-fifth cent per gallon in Metropolitan New York. Paraffin demand was reported up slightly. Petroleum sulphonates remained short of demand.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Although considerable quantities were still going into government aviation gasoline, offerings of petroleum aromatics on the commercial market continued excellent. On the basis of current output, producers reported that the supply outlook for the balance of this year is good, and that, barring unforeseen developments, there will be ample toluol and xylol available to industrial users throughout 1949. Meanwhile, buying interest during the past week held to its previously sluggish pace. It was emphasized that sales were steady, but that the volume of individual orders were down. However, sellers looked for a rise in demand, particularly from the paint trade, within the next few weeks. Prices were firm at 30c. per gallon, delivered, tanks, and makers reported that there was every reason to believe that they would remain so for some time to come.

Higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic - aromatic blends were also in good availability last week. Some sellers invited bids from all sources, but others, while continuing offerings to spot and export buyers, maintained that the volume of such business was still being confined by the overall short position of these materials. There were no price changes during the past week, and none were contemplated in the immediate future.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Excellent stocks prevailed in this section last week. Demand, though still slow, was reported to be more active for this solvent than for other aliphatic materials. Although fuels were lowered again during the week, there was no fluctuation in the price structure of cleaners' naphtha, quotations holding at 14c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 10⅝c. to 12c., group 3. Trade observers attributed continued firmness to the stable price structure of gasoline.

Lacquer Diluent—The price picture was unchanged in this section, although fuels fell off again during the week. East Coast producers continued to quote 16c. per gallon, tanks, while sellers in group 3 asked 12¼c. to 13c. The close relationship of aliphatics to gasoline was given as the reason for stable listings. Calls from the protective coatings industry remained slight, but some heightening of interest was expected within the next few weeks with the onset of the Spring painting season. Supplies were good, and offerings were available to all buyers.

Mineral Spirits—The supply position of this solvent remained excellent during the past week, and producers indicated that this favorable position would undoubtedly prevail throughout the balance of the year. Consuming inquiry, especially from paint makers, was still on a reduced scale, but business was expected to perk up by the end of the month with the coming of Spring painting operations. Quotations were maintained in the face of further fuel oil declines. In the East, sellers asked 14c. per gallon, tanks, while in group 3, suppliers commanded 10¼c. to 11½c.

Rubber Solvents — There was no improvement in buying interest last week. It was explained that sales continued, but that the volume of purchasing was off. A rise in demand was expected in May when tire production gets into full swing. Meanwhile, supplies remained plentiful. Price-wise, there was no change in spite of the fact that fuels dropped again. Rubber solvents were quoted at 15c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 11c. to 11¾c., group 3.

Stoddard Solvent — Abundant stocks prevailed in this section too during the past week. Offerings were freely available to all comers. However, buying continued at curtailed levels. Sellers looked for an increase in inquiry, particularly from the protective coatings industry, within the next few weeks. Prices were firm at 14c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 11c. to 11¾c., group 3. The trade explained that stability for this solvent, which was maintained in the face of further weakening in fuels, was due to the fact that aliphatics are produced at the expense of gasoline and, therefore, follow gasoline prices.

V. M. & P. Naphtha — Gasoline prices were firm. Thus, V. M. & P. prices held steady. This was how producers explained the failure of aliphatics to follow recent fuel declines. Listings in group 3 remained at 11¼c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks, and on the East Coast at 15c. Supplywise, the market was favorably situated. There was plenty of material to go around last week, and indications were that this condition would prevail throughout the balance of 1949. Demand remained quiet, but business was expected to perk up next month with the onset of Spring painting operations.

Lighter Fractions

Further easing in LPG's was noted during the past week. Loosening in supply was attributed to the let-up in Winter motor fuel output. Increased quantities of butane and propane were reported afloat on the market. Prices were maintained at 6c. and 5c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, respectively.

Waxes

Paraffin—Availability of all but low-melting grades continued good during the past week. Demand in general was reported somewhat improved. Prices continued steady. Crude-scale quotations were still not available on the open market.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Postings were steady. Arrivals last week totaled 16,403 tons and 3,189,332 barrels of crude petroleum from Fahaheel, Cartagena, Puerto La Cruz, Las Piedras, Curacao, Ras Tanura, Bandar, Pamatacual and Covenas.

Fuel Oil—Prices on No. 2 fuel and kerosene were reduced a flat ½c. per gallon at all points in the Metropolitan New York area last week. Imported, meanwhile, were 893,032 barrels of fuel oil from Aruba and Curacao.

Petroleum Sulphonates—Demand continued to exceed output during the week. Contract prices remained firm because of the weak overall business situation. However, spot listings were a little higher.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Call for solvents and diluents has been excellent here this week. Supplies are meeting the demand. Prices are unchanged. Cleaners naphtha was quoted at 16.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Demand for propane and butane is good. Supplies are short. Propane and butane were quoted at 9.3c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Supplies of paraffin wax were very good here this week. Prices were lowered. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 26 totaled 261,965,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 259,553,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,412,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,718,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 694,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 7.35c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 7.55c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 9.1c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named are 7c., 7.2c. and 8.75c.

Shell Names Wager Eastern Traffic Head

Shell Oil Company, New York, has appointed C. H. Wager traffic manager for territory east of the Rockies, to succeed A. C. Hultgren, who has retired after twenty-one years with the company. Mr. Wager joined the Shell organization in 1933 and has served as assistant manager of the traffic department since 1940.

Petroleum Product Control Told

The operation of a control laboratory in which chemists and technicians check every step in refining for product quality and uniformity is described in an article in the January issue of the *Shell News*, published by the Shell Oil Company, New York. The article, entitled "House of Quality," describes the functioning of the control laboratory at the company's refinery at Houston, Tex.

Pacific Western Gets Persian Oil Concession

Pacific Western Oil Company has obtained an oil concession covering one-half interest in a neutral zone of 2,200 square miles on the Persian Gulf between Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Kuwait. No terms were announced other than that payments will be made in American currency instead of in gold, as specified in other contracts in the Persian Gulf area.

American Independent Oil Company holds the other 50 percent concession in the neutral zone. This organization is headed by Phillips Oil Company. It is believed that the area will be developed jointly by Pacific Western and American Independent.

Trade Briefs

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association has appointed Robert E. Borden director of publicity and advertising.

Standard Vacuum Oil Company has elected Clifford B. Marshall a director. Mr. Marshall has been associated with the company since 1920.

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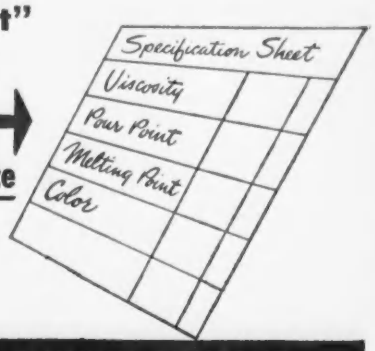

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510Y	190 - 200	4 - 8	2½ - 3½	NIL	NIL
SEROX	MELTING POINT	PENETRATION 100 GRAMS 77° 5 SECONDS	COLOR NPA	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION NUMBER
66	180 - 185	6 - 8	6 - 8	30 - 40	75 - 90
88	180 - 185	5 - 8	5 - 7	15 - 25	55 - 75

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Coaltar Chemicals

Existing schedules were maintained in the coaltar market during the past week and the weekly index figure remained at 138.0. Demand was still a bit slow for a number of products, but the industry held to the belief that a pickup could be expected in the next month or two.

Phenol was being watched closely to see what would develop now that the material had been placed on an open-end export licensing basis. Sellers here had good stocks that could be sent abroad, but sufficient time had not elapsed for them to determine just how much their foreign sales would pick up as a result of the easing of export regulations.

Naphthalene for mothproofing was also coming in for attention at this time. Prolonged warm weather should increase sales, it was pointed out, but as yet it was too early to tell what might happen. Some material was being moved, but not in sufficient quantities to mean very much. Last year's sales were not high and this brought forth opposite opinions on prospects for this year. Some felt that retail outlets had fairly large inventories, but other quarters believed that the housewives who did not buy much last year might be in the market for good quantities of it this season.

Creosote sales were still not high. Some sellers felt that this year would be a good one since last year's sales were low. They reasoned that there must be a considerable backlog of orders that wanted filling. Other sources thought that prices generally were too high to encourage much new construction and with it a need for wood preservatives.

Tar acid oils were quiet during the week, following a decrease in the previous period by one producer. The material was still being watched, for in other segments of the industry the price schedules were being studied in light of the recent new listings.

Steel production last week was again at a high point, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported. Production was set for 101.4 per cent of rated capacity. This was equivalent to 1,869,300 tons of steel ingots and castings.

Basic Products

Benzol—This material was reported to be not so tight as it had been some time back, but still it was said that there was none of it backing up on the market and that in general the material could be moved. Although the demand in the more recent past had fallen off to some extent, it was reported that it was still at fairly good levels and while it was making the supply a bit freer, it was not causing any great upset in the market. Prices were still holding at their previous levels and there were no indications that there were any revisions in schedules in prospect for the immediate future. Buyers of small lots of the item were said to be benefitting from the easier supply, for previously when the material was very tight they were not always able to get all they wanted at the time they needed it, but with an easier situation at present it was generally possible for them to have their needs satisfied. What decrease in demand there was, according to the trade, was the result of a decrease in inventories by buyers. It was felt by producers that there would be a return to the market as soon as users of the article brought their stocks down to the point at which they wanted them.

Coaltar—Prices were unchanged on this item during the past week and there were no indications given by producers that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. Demand was still holding to good levels although, it was reported, there was some slight falling off that was first noticed some weeks ago. This, however, was reportedly not enough to cause any great amount of the item to back up on the market. A few months ago it was difficult to buy the material in tankcar quantities, but recently that situation had eased up so that the material was now available in tanks, although the demand for such quantities was not great. The decrease in demand was said to be brought about largely by the new trend towards reduction of inventories. The trade felt that as soon as buyers had brought their inventories down to the level at which they wanted them there would be a return to the market for more material.

Creosote—The prospects for business this year were still cloudy during the past week. There were some opinions to the effect that sales might be better than they were last year while there were others which indicated that the year's business would be not a great deal better. Those who expected a greater turnover of goods pointed out that last year's slow sales had probably created a considerable backlog of demand that would have to be filled and that building operations getting under way soon with the warm weather would bring along a greater need for preservatives. The other side of the picture was backed up by the feeling that prices were still too high for industry to do any great amount of new construction. Treatment of wood at this time is off ten to fifteen percent, it was said, although the reason for this is largely seasonal. It was expected that this figure would drop soon. Prices were still holding at 16c. to 19½c., and there were no indications of any revisions in this figure in the immediate future, although it had been reported some time back that for large orders there was some shading of price going on here and there. Supplies were still at high levels, with both importation and domestic production up to a high point.

Cresol—Pricewise, there was nothing new reported in the market for this item during the past week. Quotations were still holding at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. The imported material was reported to be quite free as to supply during the past week, as it had been during the more recent past. Not a great deal of the item was reported arriving in this country from abroad. There was not a particularly brisk demand noted for the material during the period under review although the trade had hopes that if the general market for coaltar products should pick up, this item might also move in better quantities. The domestic item was somewhat freer during the past week than it was late last year and in the very early part of this year. Some was said to be available for buying on spot, but there were still no great quantities of it backing up on the market. Supply was slightly better than demand, but this was causing no particular concern in the trade, for it was felt that what falling off in demand there was was the result of buyers adjusting their inventories, and the trade thought that as soon as that could be accomplished the sales of this material were likely to go up again.

Cresylic Acid—Supply of the domestic material was better last week because of the recent trend towards a lessening demand. The reason for the drop in demand was the same as that given for decreases in call for most items; users were reducing their inventories now that materials were more freely available. It was thought, however, that as soon as inventories were brought down to the point at which users wanted them there would be a return to the market for materials to keep the inventories at this point. There was not a great deal of demand for the imported material, and in some quarters it was reported that the item had gone looking for a market. It was said that this type was freely available, but without many takers.

Naphthalene—The weather was still being watched with interest by producers of

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
138.0	138.0	141.3	147.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended March 5 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,283,756
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	33,242,545
Benzol	gals.	3,889,101
Coaltar	gals.	15,540,214
Creosote oil	gals.	864,846
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,054,010
Phenol	lbs.	243,238
Toluol	gals.	837,819
Xylol	gals.	189,185

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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mothproofing material last week. Earlier it had looked like there might be an upswing in sales with the promising weather, but snow and cold deferred that for a while. However, with Spring close at hand, makers of this material are hoping that there will be a decided pickup shortly.

Some amounts of mothproofing naphthalene were reported being moved, but the quantity was not of any great proportions. Sellers felt it was still a bit to early to get a line on what prospects would be for the season. It was hoped, however, that the warm weather would not come on gradually over a long period, as it did last year. When that happened a year ago, housewives deferred purchase of mothproofing materials for such a long time that some of them never got around to it at all. This was also said to be one of the considerations when thinking about this year's business. Some sellers felt that retail outlets were stocked up with material that was not bought last year, while others felt that the lack of demand last year would only increase the demand this year and that for that reason sales should be better.

Refined material last week was in good supply, with the demand reasonably good. Inventories of this item were said to be not so high and for that reason sales were better than for some of the other coaltar items. The crude was in strong supply, although demand was not up to as high a point as some producers wanted to see it. Should there be a great demand for the mothproofing material this year, the trade was wondering how this would effect the supply of crude and refined, industrial material.

Prices of naphthalene were reported unchanged during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the price schedules in the days immediately to come.

Phenol—The placing of this material on an open-end licensing basis still had not had a great deal of effect by last week in moving much of the product out of the country. However, it was only recently that the export restrictions were eased and the full effect of the new regulations was yet to be felt. The trade accepted the new plan with hopes of greater foreign business, although of course there was still the matter of obtaining licenses and finding buyers abroad with sufficient dollars to take up the material. Supplies of the item were at good levels because the old regulations had made it difficult to sell abroad. Domestic demand was off somewhat, as it was with most coaltar materials, but there were still two encouraging factors: the easing of export requirements and the fact that with an easier supply smaller users could have their demands satisfied now, which was both to their advantage and the advantage of sellers who were happy to find new outlets. The USP supply was somewhat larger than the technical. Prices were reported unchanged during the period.

Pyridin—Prices held firm during the period under review and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate future. Pharmaceutical material was still in none too great supply, while the demand for it continued at strong levels. The other grades were in a somewhat better position as to supply, but demand was not especially strong.

Solvent Naphtha—Demand for the refined material was still sufficiently strong to prevent any great amounts of the items from accumulating on the market. Stocks were said to be at a reasonably good level. Demand for the crude was said to be good, but the supply was not great. There were no changes reported in the price schedules during the period under review, nor were there any indications that there would be any in the immediate future.

Toluol—In general, conditions were reported to be about the same in the market for this material during the past week. There were reports that the protective coatings buyers were off a bit on demand, but as a rule the demand could generally be said to be holding at reasonably good levels. Aviation fuel was taking some of the product and users of the material in small quantities, who previously had had difficulties in obtaining as much of it as they wanted, were now able to have their needs satisfied, and were providing a good outlet for sellers. Prices were still holding at their previous levels and the indications in the trade were that they would continue to do so for at least the immediate future.

Xylol—Supplies of this item were easing up somewhat during the past week, but not by any great proportions, and there were reportedly no stocks backing up on the market. Demand was reported to be good, but like the call for most coaltar products it was not the demand prevailing late last year. Prices were holding at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be

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any revisions in the days immediately to come.

Intermediates

Acid, Benzoic—Supply and demand of the technical material were reported to be in about balance during the past week, with no great supplies of the material accumulating on the market. Prices were unchanged and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic — Price listings on this material were still holding during the period under review and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. It was reported that the supply and demand picture was largely one of balance.

Acid, Salicylic—The technical material last week was reported to be in a good position as regarded the relationship between supply and demand, while the price schedules held at former levels and gave no indications of change in the immediate days to come.

Maleic Anhydride — Demand for this item was reported to be not at very high levels during the period under review, but supplies were said to be in good shape and sellers were generally able to take care of the demand as it came to them. Prices were reported to be unchanged and there were no indications from the trade that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Metachloranilin—Demand for this material was said to be running along at normal levels, with the supply sufficient to accommodate it. The price listing was unchanged and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Phthalic Anhydride—Market conditions for this material were largely unchanged during the past week. Supplies were still ample and demand remained a bit on the slow side. There was some optimism reported, however, for it was pointed out that the consumption of the item was still greater than the purchase, which indicated that soon buyers would likely return to the market for more stocks. Also, it was expected that the Spring would increase activity in the industries which need the material in manufacturing their products. Prices were still holding at their previous levels and for at least the immediate future there were no indications that there would be any revisions in schedules.

Trade Briefs

International Nickel Company has established a research fellowship at Lehigh University with an annual grant of $1,500 plus tuition.

David H. Flowers, formerly associated with Schenley Industries as a market analyst, has been named head of the product research and development department of the Diamond Match Company.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, has moved its office personnel into a newly completed addition to the main administration building on its plant site in Cincinnati.

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For the Bookshelf

THE MARKETING OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS. By Robert S. Aries and William Copulsky. 149 pages (mimeograph reproduction). Brooklyn: Overland Commercial Corporation. $5.

Distribution has lagged behind production in the chemical field, but not to the full extent that in other lines has cut much from the potentialities of modern production methods. Chemicals are largely industrial materials—counting agriculture quite properly as an industry. In common with most industrial materials, their aggregate distribution is more largely a matter of buying than of selling. Marketing is more a matter of replacement, by brand if not by material, than one of expansion. So, the marketing of chemicals differs widely from the marketing of cosmetics.

Dr. Aries is well known for his studies of chemical distribution and is widely esteemed for his insight into the process of chemical marketing. For an engineer, he has noteworthy commercial ability, based on understanding which has been developed by well organized research in marketing. So, what he has to say about the marketing of chemical products is something quite other than sales-boosting oratory. Mr. Copulsky has been associated with Dr. Aries closely and long enough to be a good teammate.

This dissertation on chemical marketing is part research, part planning, and part procedure. It has to do with chemical specialties for the ultimate consumer, as well as with the chemical materials of compounding and processing industries. It runs through such very important channels of advice and information as advertising and selling and market research, but gets to them by way of organization in technical service and in marketing ideas. It names names and it tells stories of what those names have done and what they have come to mean. In other words, it presents case histories. Not merely as something to be dittoed, but as exemplifications of how marketing is done.

What Dr. Aries and Mr. Copulsky have to say in this contribution to the commercial progress of chemistry merits the telling. What they say can do a good job by replacing surface-scratching and guesswork in that connection.

Chemical Plant Orders Placed by Pakistan Industry

The government of Pakistan has issued licenses for the establishment of fourteen caustic soda plants and three sulphuric acid plants. Four of the caustic soda plants have been ordered, and two orders for ten ton contact sulphuric acid plants have been placed, one in the United States and one in the United Kingdom. The sulphuric acid plants, to be erected in Karachi and Rawalpindi, are scheduled to be in operation by the end of this year.

Molybdenum Investigation Reported

An investigation of a molybdenum deposit in Cascade County, Mont., conducted by the Bureau of Mines in 1942 and 1943, is described in a report released on March 10 by bureau director James Boyd.

Following a preliminary examination, the bureau diamond-drilled four holes on the Big Ben molybdenum deposit in the Neihart mining district in the Little Belt Mountains, Cascade County, Mont., in 1943. The work also included channel sampling and metallurgical tests. All samples were analyzed for molybdenum and lead. Tests indicated that concentrates containing 84 to 88.9 percent molybdenite could be produced.

A free copy of Report of Investigations 4406, "Investigation of the Big Ben Molybdenum deposit, Neihart District, Cascade County, Mont.," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. The publication should be identified by number and name.

Trade Briefs

Aluminum Company of America has discontinued operation of its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant.

Diamond Match Company will move its New York regional sales office to 350 Fifth avenue on March 21.

Charles W. Walker has retired as chief rubber research chemist of the American Steel & Wire Company after thirty-eight years service.

Aluminum Company of America stockholders will vote on a plan to increase authorized indebtedness from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 at the annual meeting on May 21.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in the drug market were few last week, and business generally could be said to have been likewise slow. Oil of persic was down 5 cents per pound, whole milk powder was weak, and skimmed milk powder firmed somewhat under the stimulus of government buying. The softening prices structure of penicillin at distribution levels had as yet not affected the price of bulk quantity material. Glycerin was firm, and aminophylline was unaffected by the recent price reduction of theophylline. The market index did not change. Diethyl carbonate was reduced 5 cents per pound, and industrial type USP ethyl ether was down 2 cents per pound.

Alcohol remained at its sub-cost price levels, but the worst of the storm seemed over, and prices were expected to emerge into the profit level in a matter of weeks as a result of the present clarifying of the molasses situation in Cuba. Producers having weathered the storm, were inclined to confine sales in so far as possible to the immediate requirements of established accounts.

Ammonium and barium salts were unchanged in price and readily available in pharmaceutical grades. Ester solvents remained firm, and rumors of reported price softening were based entirely on movements of distressed inventories in certain distributive channels involving limited quantities. Amyl and butyl alcohol prices were firm. Chloral, chloroform, and the various chlorinated solvents were amply available under a firm price structure.

Declared exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical materials from Hong Kong to the United States during the first eleven months of 1948 consisted of 11,395 pounds of menthol valued at $94,028. Argols were fourth in importance among the declared exports to the United States from Marseilles, France, in December, 1948, and were valued at $52,607. While domestic consumption of saccharin in the United Kingdom has increased, their office of Customs and Excise Commissioners reported that exports passing through their hands during the first nine months of 1948 amounted to 10,630,000 ounces.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The demand for aspirin was still holding up fairly well, with increased production which had been seasonally higher during the winter months, easing off slightly. Prices were steady and not expected to change. Total 1948 production was reported by the Tariff Commission at 10,762,863 pounds. December output stood at 1,078,570 pounds, compared to November production at 1,043,018 pounds.

Alcohol—The storm which threatened the alcohol business with economic disaster, appeared to be over, with producers having weathered the storm. Meanwhile, a lull prevailed in the market with prices still at a sub-cost level from which it was expected to emerge in a couple weeks gradually bringing the industry back into a profit operation. This recovery of alcohol prices was expected to follow the clarification of the molasses situation in Cuba, as order was being brought out of the chaos of recent weeks.

To what extent the alcohol price level would advance was a matter of conjecture, but it was certain that an advance would have to develop because the industry could not continue to operate at a loss. Producers were, meanwhile, limiting their sales essentially to the immediate needs of established accounts. Large volume sales were being postponed until alcohol returns to an equitable price level.

There were various estimates as to what higher figure alcohol night stabilize. If alcohol prices reflect a molasses f.o.b. Cuban basis cost of 5c. per gallon, alcohol at a normal profit should be priced at around 35c. per gallon, according to reliable sources. However, it was felt that the recovery to any such level would be slow in developing, and that alcohol prices were likely to stabilize at less than 35c. because of two factors:—The industry might, in sufficient volume to hold down all prices, decide to operate at less than a normal profit in order to maintain prices at a level supposedly competitive with methanol for the antifreeze market. And, prices might be held down for an indefinite period below those levels which it should normally seek, by virtue of large inventories of molasses in certain quarters at lower than new crop market levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ½c. per lb.
spray process, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Diethyl carbonate, 5c. per lb.
Ether, USP, industrial, 2c. per lb.
Milk powder, whole, 1½c. to 2c. per lb.
Oil, persic, USP, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
257.8	257.8	257.6	256.3

(For Current Prices see Page 5)

Price cutting was confined to an occasional ½c. per gallon shading.

Ammonium Carbonate—The demand for the USP grade of this item was generally slow. Lump material was quoted at from 18½c. to 20c. per pound, and the powdered material was 1c. higher. Supplies were described as abundant, and there was no immediate change in the market situation apparent.

Ammonium Chloride—USP grade powdered material in drums stood at 20c. to 22c. per pound, depending upon quantity, and the price position was stated to be firm and not likely to change in the immediate future. Supply was abundant and prompt shipment could be made on almost any quantity ordered. Demand was reported as slow. Granular material was quoted at 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Ammonium Iodide—This material packaged in jars ranged in price with respect to quantity from $3.94 to $4.00 per pound. There was plenty of NF material available, and demand was steady at a relatively low level.

Ammonium Oxalate—This material was in relatively low demand, and some producers had ceased manufacture. Prices were unchanged from former levels of 25c. per pound for the granular material.

Amyl Alcohol—The refined ASC specification material was in moderate demand under a firm price position. The price was quoted at 42c. per pound in less than carlot drum quantities.

Meanwhile, fermentation source refined amyl alcohol boiling between 128 and 132 degrees centigrade, was quoted at 32c. per pound in tankcars, 33½c. in drum carlots, and 34½c. per pound in less than drum carlots. Amyl alcohol, of the impure type marketed as fusel oil, and a product of fermentation operations, was quoted at 24c. per pound in tankcars, 25½c. in drum carlots, and 26½c. in less than drum carlot quantities.

Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, was quoted at 17c. per pound in tankcars, 18c. in drum carlots, and 19c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Supplies were quite ample to meet current demand, and the price position was expected to hold firm.

Antipyrine—This was one of the few materials which remained in a relatively tight supply position, but was considered somewhat less acute than heretofore. Prices were firm at $2.35 to $2.45 per pound and were felt likely to maintain these levels for quite sometime in the future. Demand against the limited supply was still strong.

Barium Chloride—The NF material was currently quoted in drums at 17c. to 18c. per pound depending upon quantity. The supply was described as ample, and demand was reported as slow.

Barium Iodide—The price position on this item which some months ago moved upward with the other metal iodides, was still firmly quoted at $5.12 per pound packaged in bottles. The demand was slow, and prompt shipment could be had for the moderate quantities which are generally called for by the trade.

Barium Sulphate—the USP, or x-ray grade, of material was firmly priced at 12½c. per pound in drum quantities, a level which was established in late 1948 and likely to hold for some time to come.

Benzocaine — Current prices on this item stood firmly at $3.25 per pound in 100-pound lots and at $3.35 per pound in 25-pound lots. The supply situation was good, and shipments reported as prompt.

Carbontetrachloride — This material maintained the firm price position it has maintained over recent months, the USP and CP material being quoted at 17c. to 19c. per pound, depending upon the amount, packaged in carboys. Ample material was available, and the demand was described as currently slow.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were firm. Beans were still nominally quoted at $110 per long ton.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 21,743 bags equivalent to 3,261,450

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

pounds, compared with 31,258 bags or 4,688,700 pounds the previous week, and 76,204 bags or 11,430,000 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 536,488 bags equivalent to 80,463,200 pounds, compared with 380,948 bags or 57,142,240 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Chloral—The technical grade of material was in plentiful supply, with demand for a long time off significantly from former levels. Less material had been consumed by manufacturers of DDT because of the considerably diminished demand for the latter. Present prices were quoted at 40c. per pound in tankcars, 41c. in drum carlots, and 42c. in less than drum carlots, on a works basis. However, the DDT market was currently strengthening and showing more stability which would indicate a better market position for this intermediate.

Chloroform—The demand for USP material was steady at the moderately low level which is usually characteristic of the product. Prices were unchanged from former levels of 30c. per pound in drums, and ranged up to 33c. for smaller quantities. Supplies were quite adequate with prompt shipments being made from abundant stocks.

Cyclopropane—This item was currently quoted on two different bases. Some quotations were on a basis of $40 per two-pound cylinder, which is equivalent to 18 cubic feet of gas at normal temperature and pressure. Other quotations were on a gallon basis. For example, one large manufacturer quotes hospitals at 32c. per gallon in 40-gallon quantities, 31c. in 100-gallon quantities, and 30c. in 200-gallon quantities, the gallons being volumes of gas at normal temperature and pressure, and supplied compressed into cylinders.

Diethyl Carbonate — This material was reduced 5c. per pound last week, bringing the current price schedule on a delivered basis to 35c. per pound in tankcars, 36½c. in drum carlots, and 36½c. in less than carlots. This material was chiefly used as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of such materials as phenobarbital, and also found some use as a special lacquer solvent by virtue of its neutrality.

Ephedrine and Salts — The coming of Spring was looked upon as marking a decline in the demand for these materials in accordance with the normal seasonal situation. Accordingly, the drop in demand for these items was expected to be appreciably in excess of the decline in demand in the drug business generally. Prices were still holding firm to levels established in the middle of 1948. The alkaloid was quoted at 98c. per ounce for the anhydrous and 92c. for the hydrous. The hydrochloride was still 75c. per ounce, and the sulphate was quoted at 72c. for the crystals and 73c. for the powder. These prices were felt likely to hold during the coming seasonal slump.

Ether—The USP specification of ethyl ether which moves widely in industrial application was reduced in price 2c. per pound, bringing it in line with the price of the synthetically produced industrial solvent. The current schedule was 10c. per pound in tankcars, 12c. in drum carlot quantities, and 13c. for less than carlot quantities.

Formaldehyde—Total annual output of formaldehyde on the basis of 37 percent material in 1948 amounted to 623,897,887 pounds. December production was reported by the Tariff Commission as 49,883,166 pounds, compared with the November output of 50,089,905 pounds.

Market conditions were characterized by abundant supply, with demand significantly off from levels of last year. This was due in large part to diminished operations in the plastics and wood bonding industries which have as yet not fully recovered from the summer slump which hit the industry somewhat more severely than heretofore. There was not the usual shortage of formaldehyde and methanol this year. On both items there were new expanded production facilities in operation during a good part of the year. Prices were currently holding firm to the rather confused pattern which they assumed in mid-December.

Glycerin—This market remained essentially unchanged from that reported the previous week. Crude prices maintained their lower levels established recently, but resisted pressure to drive them down still further. Refined prices still held. Consumers were inclined to operate on minimum inventories because of the feeling of an imminent price break.

Iodine—Crude iodine was unchanged from the price which has been quoted for many months, and there was no indication that there would be any change in this quite stable item. Supplies were adequate to meet all consuming demands.

Isopropyl Acetate—This ester solvent

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was in ample supply, under a firm price structure that was expected to hold unchanged so long as the other ester solvents such as ethyl acetate remain firm. There were no indications of any price movements in ester solvents, either individually or as a group.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The market for this item appeared to show a firmer tone pricewise last week, due in large part to some evidence of stability in the ethyl alcohol market. Prices were unchanged. Demand was likely to strengthen with price stability, and supplies were ample.

Isopropyl Ether—This material was maintaining a firm price position with demand against ample stocks described as moderate. The price position was apparently stable, and contracts for the next three months at current levels were expected to become effective.

Magnesium Bromide—This item was not in much demand, remaining a relatively small item. It was priced in glass jars at 90c. to 95c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Supplies were quite ample.

Methylethyl Ketone—This solvent held its relative position in the market with respect to other solvents, but the demand for solvents in general was off appreciably from that of a year ago. Accordingly, supplies were abundant. Its price was in line with its value as a solvent, and accordingly no price changes were expected. Methylethyl ketone was expected to enter the second quarter contracts at the same level as prevailed during the first quarter.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol—There was a plentiful supply of this solvent on hand and ample production facilities for making it. Demand was described as slow, but no worse than was the solvent demand generally. Prices were firm, and contract levels for the second quarter were not expected to be any different than for the first quarter.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—This industrial solvent continued to enjoy a wide-spread use and pricewise remained in a firm market position. Contracts for the second quarter were expected to be written at the same price level as for the first quarter. Supplies were adequate with prompt shipment to be had in substantial quantity. Demand was off in line with the solvents market in general, but some strengthening of the market in the coming months was looked for as a result of an expected increase in industrial finishing operations.

Milk Powder—The Department of Agriculture has listed skimmed milk powder as one of the foodstuffs certain to be plentiful in the month of April. Prospects this year were for still greater production of milk solids, according to informed sources. The skimmed milk market firmed somewhat pricewise with advances of ½c. to ¾c. per pound, under the stimulus of government purchases. Recent CCC purchases, however, were somewhat disappointing to the industry. In recent bids, 14,151,535 pounds of spray process skimmed milk were offered, of which CCC bought 9,185,740 pounds at 11.50c to 12.48c. per pound f.o.b. Of 5,469,900 pounds of roller process skimmed milk offered, CCC bought 1,875,650 pounds at 9.70c. to 10.50c. per pound f.o.b. Whole milk prices were weaker.

Nonyl Alcohol—Plans reported some months ago of large scale production of this item by a Midwestern firm in a new plant to be built for the purpose, were reported to have been temporarily abandoned. The plant was reportedly eliminated from the firm's present construction program because of high construction costs.

Penicillin—Bulk prices of penicillin were as yet unchanged by the softening price structure at distribution levels. The penicillin industry was faced with the problem of overproduction which brought with it the pressure of an intensely competitive situation and a confused pricing policy which tended to confine profits to a very narrow margin.

Persic Oil—The price level of this USP apricot kernel oil was off 5c. per pound last week. Demand was moderate against ample supply.

Tetrachloroethylene—This USP material was not moving in any great volume as a USP product. It was still priced at 21½c. to 25½c. per pound in drum quantities for this official grade. The technical material which is marketed as perchlorethylene of course moved in large volume industrially.

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Smith, Kline & French Opens $7 Million Building

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, officially opened its new $7,000,000 building at Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets on March 12. The new building contains offices, laboratories and manufacturing units.

In order to insure maximum efficiency, the progressive development of a new therapeutic agent from chemical synthesis through animal testing, pharmacy and bacteriology was kept in mind in designing the new structure. As a result, organic chemistry, pharmacology, research analytical and biochemistry laboratories have been grouped on one floor, and pharmaceutical chemistry, bacteriology and physical chemistry laboratories on another.

The manufacturing units have also been designed with emphasis on efficiency of operation, and include an analytical control laboratory, which contains a bacteriological unit where all tests on antibiotics are run.

Organic Chemicals List Issued by Eastman Kodak

The organic chemical sales division of the Eastman Kodak Company has published a new catalog listing more than 3,000 organic chemicals for laboratory use. The new publication supersedes previous lists issued by the division, and includes more than 200 new chemical reagents added since publication of the previous edition. Copies may be obtained by requesting "Eastman Organic Chemicals, List No. 36," from the organic chemicals sales division, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State street, Rochester 4, N. Y.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

synthetic rubber from the United States for the first quarter of 1949 and a decrease of $418,000 for the same for the fourth quarter of 1948; a decrease of $15,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; a decrease of $6,000,000 for copper and copper products from Chile; $132,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Latin America; and $118,000 for the same from China.

To French North Africa—$525,000 for copper and copper products from Latin America and a decrease of the same from the United States; $137,000 for nonmetallic minerals, except petroleum, from the United States; a decrease of $137,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States.

To French Overseas Territories—$15,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States.

To French Zone Company—$481,000 for lard, and $600,000 for oilcake and meal from the United States; and $560,000 for copper and copper products from Latin America.

Greece Gets Oils and Fats

To Greece—$453,000 for other vegetable oils and fats, including oleomargarine, and $225,000 for soybean oil from the United States.

To Netherlands—$55,000 for agricultural pesticides, and $389,000 for oilcake and meal from the United States; $51,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; $14,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber; $16,000 for leather and leather products, except footwear, from Latin America; $280,000 for copper and $375,000 for aluminum from Canada; a decrease of $70,000 for essential oils for first quarter delivery from the United States; and decreases of the following on authorizations for fourth quarter 1948 deliveries from the United States:—$403,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $1,072,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $1,660,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, $150,000 for leather and leather products except footwear, $1,791,000 for oilcake and meal; and decreases of $90,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $90,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations except fertilizers and synthetic rubber, and $20,000 for leather and leather products except footwear, from Canada.

To Trieste—$10,000 for vegetable oils and fats including oleomargarine from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$1,200,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber from the United States; $1,000,000 for hides and skins from Latin America and $800,000 for nonmetallic minerals except petroleum from Canada.

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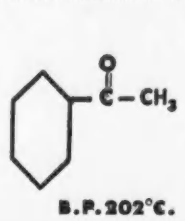

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Pharmaceutical Glass Containers Report Due

The report of the glass containers advisory committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia on the durability of glass containers which forms the basis for the projected standards for four basic types of glass containers used for parenteral solutions for USP XIV and NF IX will appear in he March-April issue of the *Bulletin of the National Formulary Committee.*

Coordinated with the activities of this committee have been those of the American Society for Testing Materials subcommittee VII-A, pharmaceutical containers. These two interlocking committees have been working since 1943 to improve and simplify methods for testing the resistance of pharmaceutical glass containers to attack by liquids contained therein. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution avenue, N.W., Washington 7, D. C., for $1 per copy.

Winthrop-Stearns Has Procaine Penicillin G

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has commenced production of procaine penicillin G for aqueous injection. The product is being supplied in five dose vials, each containing 1,500,000 units. When uniformly suspended with a specified amount of diluent, sterile distilled water, normal saline or dextrose, each cubic centimeter will contain 300,000 units of procaine penicillin in chemical combination with approximately 120 milligrams of procaine base, the company stated.

Brooklyn Polytech Describes Engineering, Science Courses

The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn has issued a catalog, entitled "Careers in Engineering," in an entirely new format and style. The book has been edited with the primary aim of giving a simple and direct presentation of the opportunities available for professional training in an engineering college, and has given main consideration to the point of view of the high-school student and the adult leaders who work with young men.

Separate sections in the book describe the institute's courses in chemistry, chemical engineering, metallurgical engineering, mechanical engineering, basic sciences and other subjects. Each section outlines the work of the courses covered, and lists the industries in which graduates of the course may seek employment.

Commerce Dept. Revamping

—Continued from page 3

visory Council; Foreign Trade Zones Board; Office of Industry Cooperation; National Inventors Council; Office of Technical Services, and Textile Foundation. To these it is proposed to add the Division of Commercial Fisheries from the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the interior.

"In its commerce activities," the Commission stated, "the department is concerned with commodities after they enter trade, whereas the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are mainly concerned with raw materials up to the time of initial processing.

When to Draw the Line

"It is impossible to draw a hard and fast line as to where the activities of other departments should cease, and the activities of the Department of Commerce should begin. It would seem appropriate that, when an article becomes a commodity in trade, studies of its distribution, consumption, and marketing should be handled by the Department of Commerce.

"At the same time, it is necessary to recognize that the farmer, for example, is interested in what is happening to his products after they become commodities in trade, as well as before that time. Therefore, the commission recognizes that commodity studies may legitimately be made not only by the Department of Commerce, but also by the Bureau of Mines, the Department of Agriculture, et cetera. It is, however, essential that major duplication between departments be eliminated.

"To accomplish this, it is important that informed and competent major commodity divisions be located in certain places in the government. In many instances, the logical place is the Department of Commerce. The present duplicate commodity divisions in the department, one for domestic trade, and one for foreign trade, should be consolidated and strengthened. By such emphasis, for instance, the Department of State, the National Establishment, and the National Security Resources Board can obtain adequate technical aid without the present duplication of effort and expenditure. There should be one individual in charge of the activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce."

Return to Former System

The recommendations of the Commission for consolidation of the commodity divisions within the department would be a return to the system that was followed up until the time that Henry Wallace became secretary. During his tenure of office, Mr. Wallace practically abolished the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, except in name only, and divided the functions into two separate agencies, the Office of International Trade and the Office of Domestic Commerce.

Career employees in the department have never favored the split personality that was thus effected, contending that the foreign and domestic aspects of industry problems are so intermingled that they cannot be divided and obtain efficient results. It makes it necessary for business to direct its inquiries to two separate sources in order to obtain a complete picture, they felt that this makes for inefficient rather than efficient service upon the part of the government.

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—Continued from page 3

erations, programs, and administrative methods have often been inadequate, and its procedures cumbersome. It has largely become absorbed in petty matters rather than basic problems.

"Over the years, the commission has engaged mainly in activities contributing little toward accomplishing the primary Congressional objective of assuring widespread, effective competition. In the past this has been particularly true of its proceedings for orders to cease and desist.

"Approximately 70 percent of the cases have involved false and misleading advertising and deceptive practices. The remaining 30 percent have been concerned with price discriminations and anticompetitive practices, yet the bulk of even these cases has been minor in importance, involving small corporations of little consequence to the national economy."

The task force said that the commissioners themselves are the key to the success of the commission. With notable exceptions, appointments to the FTC have been made with too little interest in the skills and experience pertinent to the problems of competition and monopoly, and too much attention to service to political party. In recent years, Presidents have tended to rename incumbents. In two instances, the age provisions of the retirement laws have been waived by special action of the President.

Two Vacancies on Commission

It was noted that the present time offers a unique opportunity to correct this situation. There are now two vacancies on the commission, and a third will occur in late 1949. The entire complexion of the commission can thus be changed through the appointive power of the President.

One of the recommendations that has been made in the past by Lowell Mason, FTC commissioner, that the chairman of the commission be selected by the President, was adopted by the task force. It also urged that an effort be made to find top qualified personnel to head the important posts within the agency. Too much reliance has been placed in the past on longevity and too little on training and experience, it was stated.

The committee said that one of the most serious deficiencies of the commission is its failure to write an opinion which sets forth the contentions and issues involved in cases and the policies, standards, or rules being applied by the commission, which refers to the precedents if the case is one of a series, and if the case represents an attack upon a new problem provides a full elucidation of the commission's reasoning. Until recently, the commission did not make public any of the opinions written by its members. Because of a current division in policy, opinions were made public in perhaps a dozen cases during the past year.

"If the Federal Trade Commission is to fulfill its function of exploring and developing a field of law, such opinions are a necessity," the committee said. "Previous recommendations in favor of such opinions have gone largely unheeded. We recommend that the commission establish the policy of writing opinions in all cases, and that if necessary the statute be amended to require such opinions."

CMRA Sets Program

—Continued from page 7

Curtis, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, who will discuss "Your Opportunity in the Chemical Industry."

April 5

The morning session, to be presided over by Harold E. Thayer, will be devoted to discussions of industrial market research. Harvey W. Huegy, professor of marketing at the University of Illinois, will discuss the "Achievements of Industrial Market Research," and Bay E. Estes, manager of market research of the United States Steel Corporation, will speak on "Organization for Industrial Research."

Plant location problems will be taken up at the afternoon session, which will be presided over by Richard M. Lawrence, Morris Leighton, director of the Illinois Geological Survey, will speak on "Surveying the Mineral Raw Material Supply"; Anderson Pace, general industrial agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, will discuss "Basic Background Factors," and R. S. Aries, R. S. Aries & Associates, will present a "Check List of Plant Location Factors."

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Fats, Oils, and Waxes — Emulsifying agent in making boring, drilling, and wire-drawing oils; fat-splitting preparations; emulsified fatty acids, oils, sulfated oils, natural and synthetic waxes; greasing and other lubricating compositions.

Ink — Emulsifying agent and thickener in making lithographic, marking, printing, and stamping inks.

Leather—Emulsifying agent in making hide-softening, dressing, fat-liquering, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing compositions.

Metal-Fabricating — Emulsifying agent and thickener in making protective greases for metals and metal articles.

Miscellaneous — Emulsifying agent in making polishes, greasing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer — Emulsifying agent in making waterproofing compositions.

Paper — Emulsifying agent in making emulsified compositions for sizing, waterproofing, and waxing composition.

Petroleum—Emulsifying agent in making preparations of kerosene, naphtha, and other mineral oils; soluble greases; solubilized emulsified oils and distillates; various textile oils, such as rayon oils.

Soap—Emulsifying agent in making detergents, hand-cleansing compositions, textile soaps.

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Wholesalers Advisory Group Formed by Commerce Dept.

Establishment of a wholesale trade advisory committee to confer with the Department of Commerce on the needs of the wholesale trades for government services, statistics and research programs, has been announced by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer.

An initial panel of twelve representatives of different wholesale trades has been appointed to the new advisory body. Among the executives who have accepted Secretary Sawyer's invitation to serve on the original committee are:—Paul E. Sadlick, counsel, National Oil Marketers Association, and E. Allen Newcomb, secretary, National Wholesale Druggists association.

Monsanto Names Sommer

—Continued from page 7

Tex., plant, has been appointed manager of the phenolics plant at Springfield, Mass., effective April 15. Marshall E. Young, assistant director of the company's foreign department has been named to succeed Mr. Gillis as director of the department.

Other Appointments Announced

Additional appointments announced were those of Richard T. Clark as branch manager of the New York sales office of the Merrimac division; Harold E. Duston as assistant sales manager of the surface coatings department; Arthur A. Hibbeler as assistant branch manager of the Chicago district of the organic chemicals department, and of Tullius C. Tupper and J. Glenn Hicks as assistant branch managers of the Detroit district of the organic chemicals department.

Mr. Sommer joined the Monsanto organization in 1934 and was appointed manager of plasticizers and intermediates sales for the organic chemicals division in 1939. He was made assistant general manager of sales for the division in January of this year.

Mr. Gillis, who has been director of the company's foreign department since 1946, first joined the organization in 1933 as assistant export manager. He was appointed export manager in 1938 and general export manager and assistant director of the foreign department in 1941. In 1944 he left Monsanto to become vice-president of Johnson & Johnson International, but returned in 1946.

Mr. Merrell, who has been with the organization since 1935 and has been associated with the production and sale of pharmaceuticals since 1915, will be responsible for field supervision, customer relations and branch office liaison in the organic chemicals division.

Mr. Morris joined the Monsanto organization in 1936 as a maintenance engineer at the John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis. In 1938 he was transferred to Springfield, Mass., and during the war served as maintenance superintendant at the Longhorn Ordnance Works, Marshall, Tex. He was named assistant plant manager at Texas City in 1945.

Mr. Clark succeeds W. E. Brown, former New York sales manager of the Merrimac division, who will go to Boston to become assistant to Paul O. Huntington, vice-president of the New England Alcohol Company, a partially owned subsidiary of the Monsanto Chemical Company.

SOCMA Hears

—Continued from page 7

provide such knowledge for employees and the public.

A review of the trade agreement situation was given for the committee on international trade relations by its chairman, A. T. Loeffler, of the Monsanto Chemical Company. The attitude of the Department of State against full recognition of the Tariff Commission was characterized as unsound. Mr. Loeffler also discussed the progress of ITO, holding that congressmen should be told that ratification of the present charter would be unwise.

Counsel John Lerch reported that a Federal appellate court had restored the safeguard of notice of intent in connection with applications for drawbacks on goods to be exported.

Three representatives of the Shell Chemical Company, a new member, were introduced.

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BALSAM—4 dms. Cape Ann, Cristobal
BAUXITE ORE—3,060 tons. Aluminum Import Corp. H O Rogenaes, Mackenzie
BAY OIL—2 dms. Polaks Frutal Works, Austvangen, Roseau
3 dms. George Lueders & Co, Austvangen, Roseau
BEESWAX—21 bgs. Cape Ann, Cristobal
9 bgs. Catz American Co. Agwidale, Havana
200 bgs. DeHope Goldschmidt Corp, Loide Argentina, Santos
124 bgs. Manufacturers Trust Co, Hellenic Beach, Istanbul
41 bgs. Geck Trading Co, Borinquen, Trujillo City
10 bgs. Schutte & Focke, Borinquen, Trujillo City
21 bgs. Poons & Co, Borinquen, Trujillo City
BERGAMOT OIL—80 cs. Polak & Schwarz, Inc, Leerdam, Rotterdam
BONES, JUNK—92,384 lbs. Geck Trading Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
CRUSHED—750 bgs. American Agricultuaral Chemical Co, Sloterdyk, Bangkok
CADMIUM—160 cs. American Union Transport Co, Tarifa, Kobe
CAMPHOR OIL—50 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Tarifa, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs. Catz American Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs. Catz American Co, Afoundria, Rotterdam
150 bgs. F J Frank Co, Gundrum Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs. Atlantica Products Co. Gundrum Maersk, Rotterdam
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541 tons. Philippine Ref Co. Marchen Maersk, Manila
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CREAM OF TARTAR—100 cks. F H Taussig, Vulcania, Genoa
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350 dms. American Cyanamid Co. American Shipper, London
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81 bgs. Sloterdyk, Tandjong Priok
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DRY COLORS—1 dm. Permant Pigments Corp, American Traveler, Liverpool
DYES—24 dms. Sandoz Chemical Works, Indochinois, Havre
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ESSENTIAL OILS—5 cs. S Stern Henry Co, American Shipper, London
2 dms. The Relda Trading Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 dms. T M Duche & Sons Co, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
FERTILIZER—785 bgs. Wessel, Duval & Co, Triton, Puerto Suere
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms. Consumers Import Co, Marchen Maersk, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls. Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
70,477 bbls. Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Patella, Curacao
109,143 bbls. Petroleum Heat & Power Co, Fort Hoskins, Curacao
104,502 bbls. Royal Petroleum Corp, Pueblo, Curacao
104,032 bbls. Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Curacao
101,000 bbls. Esso Export Corp, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
90,000 bbls. Esso Export Corp, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
105,193 bbls. Gulf Oil Corp, Chiwawa, Curacao
87,685 bbls. Shell Oil Co, Brunswick, Curacao
101,000 bbls. Esso Export Corp, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
10,000 bbls. Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
FULLERS EARTH—200 bgs. L A Salomon & Bros, American Shipper, London
GELATINE—397 bgs. Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, American Shipper, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—150 bgs. Continex, Inc, Frances, Antwerp
417 bgs. Manufacturers Trust Co. Bowhill, Recife
100 rolls, J Gorvers, Inc, Santa Clara, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—352 tons. Procter & Gamble Corp, Dona Nati, Manila
GRAPHITE—300 bgs. C Pettinos & Co, Sloterdyk, Colombo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, American Traveler, Liverpool
16 cks. A Gosmer, Inc. American Shipper, London
IRISH MOSS—1,500 bls. Premier Peat Moss Corp, American Traveler, Dublin
IRON OXIDE—100 bgs. J Lee Smith Co. American Traveler, Liverpool
LIME OIL—4 pkgs, The Median Co. Agwidale, Havana
LOCUST BEAN GUM—192 bgs. Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Monte Brasil, Lisbon
150 bgs. Paul A Dunkel Co, President Harding, Genoa
250 bgs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co. President Harding, Genoa
250 bgs. Stein, Hall & Co, President Harding, Genoa
400 bgs. E A Adamopolos, Hellenic Beach, Genoa
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,200 bgs. Saxe Cutch Corp, Sloterdyk, Singapore
MEDICINAL FLOWERS—10 bls. S B Penick & Co, President Harding, Genoa
MENTHOL—120 cs. Arthur G Cailler, Tarifa, Shanghai
100 cs. George Uhe Co, Marchen Maersk, Shanghai
50 cs. A G Cailler, Marchen Maersk, Shanghai
10 cs. P A Dunkel Co, Marchen Maersk, Shanghai
50 cs. H J Prentiss & Co, Marchen Maersk, Shanghai
MICA—71 cs. Silvio Gaguine Co. Bowhill, Buenos Aires
35 cs. Siegfried Cussell, Bowhill, Buenos Aires
102 cs. William Brand Co, Silverplane, Madras
121 cs. Otto Gerdau Co, Silverplane, Madras
258 cs. Cornelius & Suhr Co, Silverplane, Madras
100 cs. United Mineral & Chemical Co. Silverplane, Madras
66 cs. Chase National Bank, American Shipper, London
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
373 bgs, Batory, Gdynia
NAPHTHENIC ACID—50,400 gls, Stanco, Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs. Charles Page Co, Argentina, Gdynia
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—43 dms, George Uhe Co, Mormacisle, Santos
OITICICA OIL—1,323,000 lbs. Brasil Oiticica Co, Loide Argentina, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Antonio Corrao, Birkaland, Genoa
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormackite, Bahia
OXALIC ACID—225 bbls. Sterone Corp. American Lawyer, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN OIL—14 cs. Chase National Bank, Mormacisle, Buenos Aires
3 dms. Chase National Bank, Mormacisle, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—16 chests, E Meer Corp, Silverplane, Colombo
PEPPER, BLACK—1,120 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Silverplane, Alleppey
240 bgs. Eggar & Torrester & Verner Co, Silverplane, Alleppey
80 bgs. Arthur G Dunn Co, Silverplane, Alleppey
159 bgs. Otto Gerdau Co. Silverplane, Alleppey
240 bgs. Joenssen & Cross, Inc, Silverplane, Alleppey
720 bgs. Volkart Bros. Silverplane, Alleppey
PERFUMERY—21 cs. Guerlain, Inc, America, Havre
1 cs. Dodge & Olcott, Inc. America, Havre
1 cs, H W Robinson Co, America, Havre
3 cs. Massee Barnett & Co, America, Havre
5 cs. H W Robinson Co, American Shipper, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,970 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Imperial Fredericton, Fahaheel
110,498 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Jeanny, Cartagena
119,589 bbls. California Refining Co. Kettle Creek, Puerto La Cruz
112,802 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co, Bents Fort, Cartagena
16,403 tons. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso Little Rock, Fahaheel
123,811 bbls. Socony Vacuum Oil Co. Stony Point, Puerto La Cruz
109,961 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso Chattanooga, Las Piedras
102,291 bbls. First National Bank of Philadelphia, Fort Meigs, Las Piedras
65,804 bbls. Paragon Oil Co. Sanford B Dole, Curacao
121,666 bbls. Esso Standard Oil Co. Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
POPPYSEED—300 bgs. Frances, Rotterdam
100 bgs. Catz American Co. Afoundria, Rotterdam
POTASH SALTS—12 bgs. Synthetic Nitrogen Powder Co. Afoundria, Bremen
PYRIDINE—22 dms, Bristol City, Bristol
5 dms. American British Chemical Supply, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
RUTILE SAND—500 bgs. Manufacturers Trust Co, Pioneer Sea, Sydney
SALT, RAW—6 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Powder Co. Afoundria, Bremen
SCHEELITE ORE—300 bgs. J W Hampton, jr. & Co, Marchen Maersk, Shanghai
SEEDLAC—700 bgs. Alfred Kramer & Co. Sloterdyk, Bangkok
170 bgs. Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co. Sloterdyk, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—266 bgs. Cape Ann, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—1 dm, Bank of Adelaide, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
SHELLAC—89 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
222 bgs, Alfred Kramer Co, Sloterdyk, Bangkok
SOAP BARK—12 bls. S B Penick & Co. Santa Rita, San Antonio
SODIUMAMIDE—1 cs, Eimer & Amend, Emma Bakke, Bremen
CYANIDE—1,250 dms, Ivor Jenny, Antwerp
TANKAGE—312 bgs. International Packers Commercial Corp, Mormackite, Buenos Aires
THEOBROMINE—177 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, American Shipper, London
TUNG OIL—246 tons, Fu Chung International Corp, Dona Nati, Shanghai
300 tons, Bunge Corp, Dona Nati, Shanghai
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Rosing Bros, Santa Clara, Barranquilla
50 cs, Glyn Mills Corp, Santa Clara, Barranquilla
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Marchen Maersk, Manila
VEGETABLE WAX—40 bgs, J Henry Schroder Co, Rio Guayas, Buenaventura
WATTLE BARK—1,104 bls, American Dyewood Co, Robin Tuxford, Durban
EXTRACT—2,236 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Robin Tuxford, Durban
3,589 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Robin Tuxford, Durban
WHITING—2,800 bgs, N H Weitzner Co, Frances, Antwerp
300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Bristol City, Bristol
WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs, J W Hampton, jr, & Co, Dona Nati, Hongkong
200 bgs, Watson, Geach Co, Dona Nati, Hongkong
300 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
230 bgs, Sloterdyk, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—278 dms, Davies, Turner Co, American Traveler, Manchester
696 dms, American Traveler, Manchester
93 dms, Public National Bank, American Traveler, Manchester
23 bgs, Public National Bank, American Traveler, Manchester
150 dms, American Manufacturer, Manchester
ZIRCON SAND—2,983 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Pioneer Gem, Sydney
4,787 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Pioneer Gem, Sydney

Philadelphia

March 1 to March 8

BONES—10,629 bgs. Kind Knox Gelatine Co, Steel Voyager, Karachi
CADMIUM—20 cs, Brandes Goldschmidt Co, Jessie Maersk, Antwerp
CANARYSEED—2,000 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Thyra "S", Casablanca
CHROME ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Benares, Masinloc
9,650 tons, Central Hanover Bank, Atlantic Seaman, Paagoumene
CRESOL—2 dms, H A Gogarty & Co, American Veteran, Liverpool
GYPSUM—6,654 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
ILMENITE SAND—8,700 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Eugenia Chandris, Koilhottam
9,200 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Vinje, Koilhottam
MANGANESE ORE—9,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Beljeanne, Takoradi
OILSEED CAKE—800 bgs, F F Gaskell Co, Ragunda, Bahia
OLIVE OIL—150 dms, Pompeian Olive Oil Corp, Thyra "S", Lisbon
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111,056 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Transporters, Fahaheel
168,179 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Hampton Roads, Fahaheel
117,346 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Producer, Puerto La Cruz
116,834 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Torrance Hills, Ras Tanura
118,921 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfglow, Puerto La Cruz
111,515 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Alexandria, Bandar
114,915 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
124,436 bbls, The Texas Co, Atlantic Prince, Ras Tanura
113,910 bbls, The Atlantic Ref Co, Federal, Ras Tanura
123,382 bbls, The Atlantic Ref Co, Mercury Sue, Pamatatcual
116,421 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Smoky Hill, Fahaheel
111,981 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Stanecac Shanghai, Ras Tanura
116,279 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfshore, Fahaheel
91,471 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Mosli, Covenas
198,706 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Ulysses, Fahaheel
123,187 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Battle Rock, Las Piedras
66,000 bbls, The Esso Export Corp, Halcyon, Las Piedras
164,351 bbls, Sinclair Navigation Co, Amtank, Puerto La Cruz
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Jessie Maersk, Rotterdam
TALC—1,250 bgs, Whittaker, Clark, Daniels Co, American Farmer, Bordeaux
TUNG OIL—460 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Gertrude Maersk, Shanghai
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner Co, Frances, Antwerp
ZINC RESIDUE—104 dms, Associated Metals & Chemical Corp, American Farmer, Bilbao

San Francisco

March 1 to March 4

CASSIA—50 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Mankato Victory, Hongkong
CHINESE MEDICINE—34 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Philippine Transport, Cebu
CAKE—6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Silverash, Manila
LEAD ORE—3,678 bgs, Otto Sales Corp, Linfield Victory, Kobe
724 tons, American Smelting & Ref Co, Despina, Arica
4,671 tons, American Smelting & Ref Co, Despina, Antofagasta
475 tons, American Smelting & Ref Co, Despina, Chimbote
MATCHES—20 cs, V Hata & Co, Los Angeles, Gothenburg
30 cs, Hilo Rice Mills, Los Angeles, Gothenburg
PYROTECHNICS—1,104 cs, Irving Ross, Inc, President Cleveland, Hongkong
SESAME SEED MEALS—1,336 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Los Angeles, La Union

Safety Lab. Planned

Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, plans to build a new structure to be known as the John T. Ryan Memorial Laboratory, for research in and development of safety equipment for all industries, including the chemical industry.

Research and development efforts will be concentrated on instruments, equipment and other devices to safeguard the health and welfare of workers in all types of industry. The company will coordinate its efforts with those of the Bureau of Mines, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of Mellon Institute, Harvard School of Public Health, the School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh and fellowships at other leading universities. The laboratory is expected to be completed by September.

Italian Imports, Exports Reported

The American Chamber of Commerce for Trade With Italy, New York, has reported Italian imports from the United States and exports to the port of New York during specified periods. Included in the listings are the following items:—

Imports

	October
Animal and fish oils and fats, inedible	$75,214
Animal and animal products, inedible, n.e.s.	14,891
Vegetable oils and fats, edible	12,699
inedible	1,277
Sugar and related products	71,594
Rubber, allied gums and manufactures	22,451
Naval stores, gums and resins	12,529
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	1,045
Petroleum and products	1,108,995
Glass and products	3,825
Clay and products	14,773
Nonmetallic minerals, including precious, n.e.s.	72,477
Copper and manufactures	25,899
Nickel and manufactures	7,218
Nonferrous ores, metals and alloys, n.e.s.	75,396
Coaltar products	346,949
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	172,502
Chemical specialties	284,576
Industrial chemicals	132,162
Pigments, paints and varnishes	60,907
Soap and toilet preparations	4,207

Exports

December 2 to December 16

Almond cake	cs.	61
Aluminum metal	tons.	66
scrap	cs.	6
Argols	bgs.	2,111
Chemical products	cs.	6
Cornsilk	packs.	58
Cream of tartar	bbls.	300
Essential oils	dms.	400
	cs.	6
	½ cs.	139
Ginger, raw	bgs.	143
Lead	tons.	218
	ingots.	2,440
scrap	tons.	45
Locust bean gum	bgs.	859
Magnesite, lumps	cs.	8
Matches	cs.	2
Mustard seed	bgs.	100
Oil, sulphured	tons.	900
Olive oil	cs.	7,313
	dms.	50
Origano	bgs.	139
Pumice	cs.	7
	bgs.	10,200
Roots	bes.	179
Rubber	bls.	900
Saffron	cs.	4
Steatite blocks	cs.	110

Containers Price Stability Forecast by Commerce Dept.

Prices of containers and packages are expected to remain fairly stable in the first half of this year, but some price reductions are foreseen during the remaining half, according to a field office survey reported by the Department of Commerce.

The raw materials outlook for the production of all types of containers is generally good. About the same quantity of steel consumed by the industry in 1948 will be available this year, but some manufacturers may not be able to obtain all of the sheet steel and nails they need, according to the report. Supplies of tin, lead and aluminum, including foil, are still fairly tight, but paper and paperboard, lumber and raw materials for glass production will become increasingly plentiful during the year.

Current production and shipments of most categories of paper and paperboard containers is at near peak levels, and demand is being readily met. Strong demand for practically all types of metal containers shows definite signs of easing. Current orders are being readily filled in all categories except for a relatively few items including fluid milk shipping containers and beer cans. Glass containers are plentiful and the production outlook for the first half of this year appears to be fairly satisfactory. Demand is not too strong at present, but it is expected to improve with the coming of Spring.

Wirebound Box Makers Elect

D. R. Simmons, of the Elberta Crate & Box Company, Bainbridge, Ga., was re-elected president of the Wirebound Box Manufacturers Association at the group's recent meeting in New Orleans, La.

John R. Miller, of the T. R. Miller Mill Company, Brewton, Ala., was named vice-president; L. O. Crosby, jr., of the Goodyear Yellow Pine Company, Picayune, Miss., was elected a member of the board of directors, and all other members of the board, except the two one-year "rotating members," were re-elected. New "rotating members" are S. D. Slaughter and Foster L. Martin.

Trade Briefs

Standard Oil Development Company has leased an additional floor in the Elizabeth, N. J., building in which it has its offices.

Oil production in Canada during 1948 totaled 12,368,000 barrels, a 60 percent increase over the previous year and a record for the dominion.

Clifford B. Marshall, general manager of the India division of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has been elected a director of the company and will undertake new duties at the firm's headquarters.

Trade With ERP Nations Surveyed in OIT Report

A comprehensive survey of the export and import trade of the United States with the nations participating in the European Recovery Program is now available, the Department of Commerce announced today through its Office of International Trade.

The survey, entitled "United States Trade with European Recovery Program Countries," contains an eight-page summary of prewar and postwar trade with ERP countries and thirteen comprehensive statistical tables. The figures given are for the years 1938, 1946, 1947, and January to June or September, 1948.

The survey also includes four charts showing:—United States trade with ERP countries and dependencies by quarters, 1946-48; leading United States exports to ERP countries; composition of United States exports to ERP countries prewar and postwar; and United States imports from ERP countries.

Issued as volume VI, number 5, of the OIT International Reference Service, the survey may be purchased from the field offices of the department or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 20 cents a copy. Subscription to the series is $5 a year.

Castor Oil Freight Rates Protested by Brazilians

Producers of castor oil in Sao Paulo, Brazil, have launched a campaign against what they term "discriminatory ocean freight rates" on the shipment of castor oil to the United States. Pointing out that freight on castor oil shipped to the United States has been raised from $25 per ton to $44 per ton, while freight on castor beans to the same market was held to the former level, spokesmen of the Industrial Federation have requested as investigation by the Federal Foreign Trade Council, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Merchant Marine Commission.

Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in December were 3,597,301, as compared with 3,966,489 in November, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 828,597 in December, against 878,003 in November; chemicals, 352,502 in December, against 380,422 in November; toiletries, 392,691 in December, against 374,350 in November.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in December was 2,431,221, as compared with 2,472,187 in November. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 244,380 in December, against 262,899 in November; chemicals, 63,825 in December, against 62,734 in November; toiletries, 100,894 in December, against 76,828 in November.

Edwal Labs Names Agent

Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, has appointed George L. Wheeler, manufacturers representative, 12 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia, as its representative in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and the eastern half of Tennessee.

Riches-Nelson Named Agent

Riches-Nelson, Inc., New York, has been appointed sales agent for the New York metropolitan area for the formaldehyde production of the Watson-Park Company, Boston. G. E. Riches, of the New York firm, is currently touring Europe to investigate the chemical producing situation in that area.

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Acrylonitrile Safety Data Sheet Published

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association has published a chemical safety data sheet on acrylonitrile. Designed for supervisory staffs and management, the manual concisely presents essential information for the safe handling and use of the product.

The manual sets forth clearly the important physical and chemical properties of the product; its usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying; container storage and handling, and recommended personal protective equipment. Health hazards and their control are covered authoritatively in a section prepared by the medical advisory committee of the association.

Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-31, "Acrylonitrile," may be obtained at 20c. per copy from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance should be sent with each order.

Peterson Joins Little

Arthur D. Little, Inc., consulting research and engineering organization, Cambridge, Mass., has added Dr. Willard D. Peterson to its staff in a consulting capacity. Dr. Peterson, who was previously associate director of research and development of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, will consult for Arthur D. Little, Inc., in the fields of process development and the general field of photographic materials and facsimile duplication.

Britain Revises, Continues Key Industry Duty Exemptions

The British treasury has continued until June 30, 1949, the exemption from key industry duty of all articles contained on previous lists, and has issued a new list of additions and deletions to the exemption list.

The following items were added to the list of exemptions:—Caprylic acid; diethyl acetic acid; 2-ethylhexyl alcohol; dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate; monoethylamine; lauric chloride, and sodium nitrobenzene sulphonate.

The following items have been deleted from the list and are chargeable with key industry duty:—Isoamylethyl barbituric acid; sodium isoamyl ethyl barbiturate; furfuryl alcohol; butyl acetate; dibutyl phthalate; camphene; diethyl phthalate; diethyl sulphate, and tricresyl phospate.

U.K. Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 5

British chemical manufacturers were able, in the dyestuffs and other branches, to fill the gap left temporarily vacant by Germany. Today, they are once more taking full advantage of the fact that Germany is out of the race.

"But Germany will doubtless endeavor to resume her place later. It is essential for British makers of chemicals to prepare for the resumption of keen competition in international markets. Preparations are, in fact, being made.

Imperial Chemical Industries

"Imperial Chemical Industries is expending £13,000,000 on its alkali division alone and large sums on the development of its chlorine, dyestuffs, leather cloth, moulding powders, plastics, textile filament, penicillin and other activities at home and overseas.

"United Kingdom output of fertilisers, sulphuric acid and other products is now running at levels well above prewar, and capacity is to be still further increased. The great oil groups and the coal industry are spending huge sums on the extraction of synthetic and other chemicals from oil and from coal. The new £17,000,000 I.C.I. works at Wilton will be largely based on petroleum."

The chemical trade press gave headline editorial comment to the *Financial Times* article under such headings as "A Cautionary Tale," "The Industry's Future," and generally pointed out that the contribution of the industry to the export drive and to other industries in the country would justify its being allowed to continue under its present system.

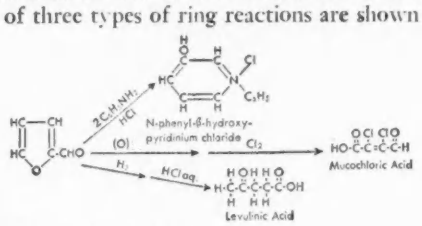
NO. 3 OF A SERIES
Research Information Service

SOME THINGS YOU CAN DO WITH
Furfural

Don't let the popularity of furfural as a selective solvent cause you to overlook its value in organic synthesis. The importance of furfural as a chemical intermediate is fast rivaling its importance as a solvent. Inasmuch as the chemical behavior of furfural (and the other furans) is determined by the nucleus and by the group attached, many potential routes are opened for the synthesis of products, old and new.

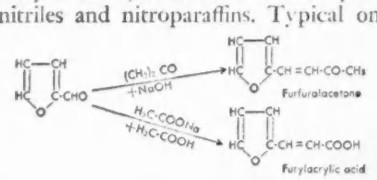
RING REACTIONS

By reason of the polyfunctional nature of the furan ring, the nuclear reactions of furfural and its derivatives are of interest. Examples of three types of ring reactions are shown below.



ALDEHYDE REACTIONS

Of course many of the usual aldehyde reactions are applicable with furfural. Like other aldehydes, furfural condenses with compounds possessing active methylene groups such as carboxylic acids, their esters and anhydrides, ketones, aldehydes, nitriles and nitroparaffins. Typical ones are indicated below.



BULLETINS AND REACTION CHARTS AVAILABLE

You who are interested in the chemistry of the furfural family will want a copy of Bulletins 202 and 202-A. These partially discuss the chemistry of furfural, and include reaction charts showing additional aldehyde and ring reactions plus literature citations. Copies will be sent free of charge when requested on your business letterhead to the nearest office below.

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Heads Ordnance District

Henry W. Gadsden, director of pharmaceutical production and engineering for Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, has been named district chief of the Philadelphia ordnance district. He will serve on a part-time basis. His district is responsible for ordnance procurement and for industrial mobilization planning in an area comprising eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and North and South Carolina.

Hooker Electrochemical Offering 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzotrifluoride

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is currently offering 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, which it indicates as being of special interest to researchers and manufacturers of dyes and intermediates. The compound is described as a thin oily liquid with an aromatic odor having a molecular weight of 225.5, freezing point of -7.5 degrees C., boiling point of 222 degrees C., and specific gravity of 1.542. The trifluoromethyl group is chemically stable, but the nitro group may be reduced and the chloro group may be replaced, according to the company, which offers further information in its technical data sheet number 367.

N.Y. Health Authorities Embargo 'Syrup of Urethane'

Heeding a nation-wide warning by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, New York City Health Department officials last week moved to embargo retail and wholesale stocks of "Syrup of Urethane," a cough medicine alleged to be potentially toxic.

The Federal agency warned that this preparation, if administered in doses recommended on the bottle, might destroy white blood corpuscles and thus open the way for serious infections. New York officials emphasized, however, that no cases of illness resulting from the drug have yet been reported, and that the confiscation stems from potential dangers arising from the fact that the medicine can be obtained without prescription and that the bottles fail to carry warning of overdoses.

Marvin R. Thompson, of Stamford, Conn., president of the concern bearing his name, which makes "Syrup of Urethane," while denying the government charge, has ordered the withdrawal of the product pending further investigation.

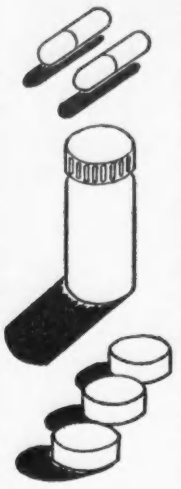
Hercules Issues Additional Cellulose Gum Information

New information on the physical properties of "Hercules CMC," cellulose gum, is included in a revised technical booklet on this chemical, which has been released by Hercules Powder Company. The new information on the properties and uses of Hercules sodium carboxymethylcellulose includes the statement that extensive studies by qualified laboratories have indicated the purified-food-grade-type of Hercules cellulose gum is suitable for incorporation into foods and for pharmaceutical preparations designed for human consumption.

Hungary Extends Tariff Rules

The government of Hungary has extended until December 31, 1949, various tariff exemptions, reductions and assessments of customs rates applying to the following items:—Insulin, penicillin, streptomycin, hexamethylenetetramine, cobalt chloride, coconut oil, and special salt for saturation. The original exemptions, reductions and assessments were set forth in a government decree dated March 5, 1948.

Private Formulas



Your own product can be compounded in our laboratories under our scientific supervision, leaving your time free for sales, promotional and other activities. If your product is in the medicinal field, we are in a position to make it. Quotations cheerfully furnished. Inquiries welcomed and kept strictly confidential.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Much better feeling pervaded the market on flavoring and condimental botanicals during the past week. If price movements were predominantely downward, the depressive effect of such developments dissolved in the presence of much more inquiry and considerably more buying. Interest in spot goods was broader in scope with respect to both the number of buyers and the variety of articles in request. Black pepper led the stimulating development, assisted by transactions in spot and forward delivery gingers, white pepper, mustard seed and nutmegs. On the reverse side of developments were medicinal botanicals and the shadings of prices on blood, mandrake, rhubarb, and senega roots, and on lobelia herb. The market index dropped 2.5 points, becoming 192.2 in comparison with 234.7 reached a year ago when the index dropped 0.4 point.

A disposition was noted for some spot dealers in medicinal botanicals to take price positions that related more to possible developments in new crop than to any basic change in the position of merchandise now in local warehouses. In part, at least, this accounted for some of the price recessions last week. The fact was that it was apparently difficult to find at the moment any buyers of domestic botanicals that were priced downward during the week. This condition, coupled with the fairly evident conservatism in setting prices to be paid gatherers and diggers of the new crop, was suggestive of the idea that botanical drug prices would favor consumers.

The desire of the Federal administration to establish health insurance on a national basis, with all its implications of medical services under control by Washington, is receiving close study with respect to the effect of Federal-State paternalism on the proprietary medicine industry and the sale of botanical drugs.

Balsams

Copaiba—Activity was limited in volume but the number of moderate sized orders was fair. Imports last November decreased to 9,594 pounds from the October total of 10,852 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Peru—Stocks seemed adequate to cope with the at present conservative requirements of most buyers for distribution. Prices held steady and without change. None of this balsam reached these shores last November but the October import had been 4,072 pounds, said the Department of Commerce.

Tolu—Competition was still prevalent but not to an extent productive of further drop in quotations. Importations last November were down sharply to 7,928 pounds from the October total of 16,219 pounds.

Barks

Cinchona—A report from the Department of Commerce stated that production of this bark in Tanganyika Territory in 1948 had been estimated at 70 long tons.

Elm—Those who ship this bark abroad were beginning to look for some indication of the quantities likely to be permitted foreign buyers this year. Not a great deal of dollar exchange is permitted used for the importation of botanical drugs.

Sassafras—This bark was said to be moving very well throughout the middle-western areas commonly to account for most of the consumption each year. High quality bark was said to be none too plentiful this year; the collection in many areas last Summer was nondescript.

Beans

Vanilla—Some improvement in interest in this material was said to be under development. For the most part, the price position was more firmly maintained than it had been in the not so distant past. Uncured beans remaining in the hands of Mexican growers were said to be very small in quantity and the steady quality pervading prices on well cured, matured beans was thought to be a favorable sign. Importers were inclined toward some anxiety concerning what the French government may do with prices on Bourbon beans. The reduction of stocks in the islands has been a strengthening element in the market. Actual requirements of major consumers in this country are expected to be an improvement over those in 1948.

Berries

Cubeb—Jobbing orders were more numerous and the total of sales noted by several suppliers was an improvement over the low levels of the recent past. Quotations were generally stabilized.

Juniper—The market was still slack and weak. Nor were there signs of an early expansion of demand and, hence, a reduction of major sort in the quantity of distressed berries available on this market at the present time. It was still a market favorable for buyers.

Flowers

Arnica—More than enough of this material was in hand to care for probable requirements of manufacturing consumers between now and the marketing of new crop merchandise in foreign parts. For the most part, it was expected that prices abroad would be favorable.

Saffron—Trade was virtually at a standstill but the few orders taken for Spanish flowers during the past week were usually booked at $22.50 to $23 per pound. Little activity was noted in Mexican material but the supply of that article was also conservative.

Gums

Camphor — Considering the fact that much camphor oil is reaching here from Japan, it seems odd that natural camphor from that country does not appear more often in trade discussions— not to say in actual imports. Some of the prices last heard on material for shipment were on an f.o.b. Japan basis. Without the addition of freight, insurance and duty, the quoted prices were fairly competitive with those on domestic camphor but those charges would have to be paid and it would, therefore, appear that natural Japanese camphor (more properly Chinese, probably) cannot compete on the United States market at this time.

Some idea as to the price relationship between Chinese natural and camphor of synthetic origin may be gained from some London quotations just to hand. English synthetic camphor was priced at 5s per pound in 100 pound lots. Chinese natural camphor, refined powder, 6s 9d; tablets, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; slabs, 7s 3d. The shilling

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
afloat, nearby, 4c. per lb.
shipment, Mar., 4c. per lb.
May, 4c. per lb.
red, Hontakas, futures, 2c. per lb.
white, afloat, nearby, 8c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Blood root, 1c. per lb.
Lobelia leaves, 5c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 2c. per lb.
Rhubarb, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.
Senega root, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Danish, ¾c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 10c. per lb.
Cassia buds, China, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, No. 1, Siauw, 3c. per lb.
West Indian, broken, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, ½c. per lb.
Nicaraguan, hulled, 2c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
192.2	194.6	199.2	234.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended March 4

New York

Cassia, 403 packages; insect infested.
Chillies, 204 packages: filthy.
Cod oil, tanked, 50 drums: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 1,000 bags: insect infested.
Fenugreek seed, 114 bags: filthy.
Henbane, 192 bales: not official.
Karaya gum, 894 bags: filthy; not N.F.
Kola nuts, 812 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 151 bags: moldy and wormy.
Stramonium leaves, 53 bales: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 56 drums: inedible oil.

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

from New Arrivals

- ☐ Cape Aloes
- ☐ Cocculus Indicus
- ☐ Chinese Cantharides
- ☐ Corn Silk
- ☐ Asafoetida – N.F.
- ☐ Papain
- ☐ Galangal Root
- ☐ Kamala N.F.
- ☐ Chamomile Flowers
- ☐ Mombassa Capsicum
- ☐ Gum Kino
- ☐ Psyllium Seed
- ☐ Jaborandi Leaves
- ☐ Sabadilla Seed

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CRUDE DRUGS

Dandelion Root
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Constituents

Sayre did most of the research on this drug and his determinations were (1) a resin soluble in chloroform and ether but insoluble in alcohol; (2) an alcohol-soluble resin; (3) *taraxacerin,* a white, waxy substance; (4) a bitter principle. In the autumn, large amounts of inulin are present. It disappears in the spring when large amounts of sugar and levulin appear.

Actions and Uses

The drug is mildly tonic and laxative. Was thought to enhance activity of the liver and secretion of bile but its hepatic influence is questioned today. In Germany, it is used in atonic dyspepsia, constipation associated with torpidity of the liver, and in catarrhal jaundice.

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GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
★
CASEIN

SPECIALTIES:
MENTHOL (Crystals)
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may be reckoned at 20c. and the pence at 1c.

Herbs and Leaves

Deertongue — If prices proposed this year to gatherers serve as a reliable indication of the needs of collectors, it would appear that the collections will be moderate. Yet, the coumarin odor of this item may still be smelt wherever pipe smokers congregate. Some in the tobacco trade still use it.

Lobelia — Leaves have turned easier, probably because some dealers have been disposed to take a position on the question of what new crop goods will sell for this year. A quote of 85c. to $1 per pound was noted last week. But buying for consumption was light.

Peppermint—Some inquiries concerning European price views were noted but failed to get beyond the inquiry stage last week. Domestic leaves were said to constitute a moderate carryover this year and some primary market areas seek additional collections.

Senna—Trade was routine in variety and little different from the moderate selling noted over the past month. Prices seemed reasonably steady here and, apparently, were well maintained in India. The United States consul at Hong Kong reported 1948 exports of this article to the United States as totalling 109,870 pounds.

Tarragon—High prices have curbed the use of this material to a considerable extent and most suppliers hoped last week that new crop goods would be made available at values sufficiently attractive to restore a normal commerce in the material.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk—No special pressure to buy will be likely to develop among importers; they carryover a very fair stock of the foreign article at prices reasonably attractive to buyers.

Grains of Paradise—Lack of substantial imports kept spot stocks at relatively low ebb and caused the few holders of prompt delivery merchandise to maintain firm prices even though demand was not broad at any time during the past week.

Papain—According to Department of Commerce reports, the 1948 crop in Tanganyika Territory has been estimated at 90 long tons.

Roots

Belladonna—New plantings of this article are about to be made in the areas where domestic belladonna is grown successfully for the market. The same is true of digitalis leaves. The plantings are expected to cover several acres.

Blood—The market appeared easier on the spot and some shading of quotations made it 55c. to 65c. per pound as to seller. The figures were merely quotations; sales were not reported at any limit. The principal buying season is many weeks away.

Colombo — Production in Tanganyika Territory in 1948 has been estimated at 30 long tons.

Dandelion—Some fair sized transactions in root to come forward from Europe were reported in local circles where very little root has been in store for some time past. The prices were said to be more favorable than they were a short time ago.

Galangal—Demand on the spot was almost nil; a few jobbing orders were sufficient to maintain quotations free from change. Exports from Hong Kong to the United States in 1948 were reported at 130,116 pounds by the consul general at that port.

Ginseng—The market was quiet and uneventful so far as orders were concerned. Prices were $12 to $18.50 but the outside position was arbitrary and nominal in that under competition almost any buyer in this market could obtain goods for less money. A year ago, numerous primary market lists named no price to diggers but merely offered the "market." This year, the item has ben definitely priced in such quarters.

Golden Seal—At the present time, country prices offered diggers are those at which, a year ago, collectors had offered to buy the much less important goldenseal herb. The spot market for whole root was $3.75 minimum as an asking price last week; it probably could be shaded with a firm order in hand. A year ago, the spot price was around $6 per pound. Primary market price and collection developments will be highly interesting this year.

Lady Slipper—The market was shaded to $1.55 to $1.60 per pound under inactivity on the part of buyers and in the hope that new crop goods will be available for less money this year than they were a year ago. Prices to diggers have

not been changed much if any in the country.

Mandrake—The local market was virtually nominal at 46c. to 52c. per pound. It was nominal because of negligible stocks; because of no demand; and because the collection season was expected to produce root at a price permitting the restoration of normality to the spot position. Said position for months has been in advance of what could be done in the primary market, yet local dealers saw no profit in paying the prevailing replacement cost to supply the occasional inquiry that developed locally. Interest will center on the season ahead when carlot transactions will be the rule. That sort of business is not done on this market.

Rhubarb—A few arrivals from the source have eased the market moderately and whole root was priced at 75c. to 95c. per pound while the quotation on powdered root was 80c. to $1.05. Stocks were still conservative and in strong hands. Reports from the U. S. consul at Hong Kong stated that in 1948, 23,044 pounds of root were exported from that port to this country.

Senega—At least one sign of Spring is not lacking this year. Senega root prices are declining and if ever they are to drop it is in the Spring months. Under primary market price revisions, spot quotations have worked down to $1.50 to $1.75 per pound according to seller.

Turmeric—Madras root was shaded to 18½c. to 19c. Haitian root held generally steady.

Seeds

Caraway—Danish seed was reduced to 18½c. to 19c. per pound under competition. Dutch seed lacked quotable change.

Cardamom—About 1,000 pounds of decorticated material arrived here from Guatemala and was offered on spot at prices ranging $2.05 to $2.15 per pound. A strike which had prevented exports from the origin was reported settled and trade was expected to be restored.

Coriander—Argentine and Italian seed were virtually nominal. Moroccan seed was shaded a fraction to 5¾c. to 6c. per pound.

Cumin—Persian seed was under competition and the market ended the past week at a reduction to 22½c. to 23c. per pound.

Mustard—Some carlot business was done in Montana seed last week under a revival of activity in the market as a whole.

Psyllium—Reports from the U. S. consul at Hong Kong stated that exports of husks from that port to the United States in 1948 totaled 166,995 pounds.

Spices

Cassia—The sole change in prices was that in all medium Saigon cassia, which article was slightly lower for import but unchanged on the spot.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon spice was a fraction lower on spot, standing at 22c. to 23c. per pound under a moderate buyer interest.

Ginger—The feature of this market was a rise in local quotations on African root until the market ended the week firm and solid on the basis of 17c. to 17½c. per pound following business at rising prices between London dealers. Also, No. 2 Jamaica root was up to 26c. to 26½c. and No. 3, 25c. to 25½c.

Mace—The sole change in spot prices on Far Eastern material came on No. 1 Siauw which ended the week sharply lower at 85c. to 86c. per pound. Broken West Indian was down to 70c. to 75c.

Nutmegs—West Indians sold at a fraction under 35c. at midweek. However, this was a special transaction and the market was certainly 35c. per pound in almost every quarter with spot goods. East Indian material on the spot was reduced to 42c. to 43c.

Paprika—Portuguese pepper was up to 33c. to 34c. per pound and Spanish goods were advanced to 41c. to 43c.

Pepper—A buying wave hit the spot black pepper market at midweek and transactions between dealers readily caused sharp advances in quotations. Spot goods went to 76c. to 77c. per pound; nearby afloats, 74c. to 75c.; March shipment, 71c. to 71½c.; May shipment, 70c. to 70½c. Stocks of spot white pepper were practically wiped out and only afloat goods were available, to sell at the higher price of $1.04 to $1.05; during the week, $1.02 was done as high as $1.05 alleged, though not confirmed. April arrivals of white pepper were proposed at 99c. to $1. At times, it proved highly difficult to locate any black pepper actually on the spot.

The following tabulation of black pepper arrivals was made in one quarter (in tons):—

	1949		1948
Dec., (1948)	398	Dec. (1947)	1,200
Jan.	825	Jan.	1,288
Feb.	423	Feb.	1,583
Mar.	725*	Mar.	1,213

*Estimated.

Obituaries

Walter G. Andrews

Walter G. Andrews, director of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., and a former Congressman, died March 5 in Daytona Beach, Fla., of a heart attack. He was fifty-nine years old.

Mr. Andrews had been actively associated with Pratt & Lambert from 1913 until 1926, when he resigned to become chairman of the executive committee and general manager of the Tucker Rubber Corporation. He had served in various plant positions with Pratt & Lambert, as sales manager of its central division and as assistant secretary of the corporation, and retained his directorship after his resignation.

Thomas G. Hawkes

Thomas G. Hawkes, chairman of the board of George D. Wetherill & Co., paint manufacturer, Philadelphia, died March 8 at his home in Shadyside, Pa. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Hawkes was also president of the paint company's associated companies, Wetherill Varnish Company, Camden, N. J., and True-Tagg Paint Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Crosby Gaige, writer, theatrical producer, gourmet and adviser to the American Spice Trade Association, died March 8 at his home in Peekskill, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary L. Geffray, wife of J. Geffray, of L. A. Champon & Co., essential oil and botanical import agent, New York, died on March 3 after an illness of over a year.

Don R. Knowlton, foreign department manager of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., died at an Oklahoma City hospital after a short illness. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Knowlton served as director for the Petroleum Administration for War from 1942 to 1944.

Charles H. Longfield, vice-president and general sales manager of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio, died March 7 in Clearwater, Fla. He was fifty-six years old.

Walter K. McIntosh, retired chairman of the Liquid Carbonic Corporation of Chicago, died March 7 in that city. He was seventy-one years old.

Dodge & Olcott Names Hartley to Sales Post

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has appointed Kenneth W. Hartley sales representative in its office at 164 North Wacker drive, Chicago.

The New York organization has recently been host to Countess Adriana C. Bosurgi and Drs. Leo and Emilio Bosurgi, owners of Sandersons & Sons, citrus oils producers, Messina, Sicily, and Francois de Laire, director general of the Fabriques de Laire, manufacturer of perfume specialties and aromatic chemicals, Paris. Officials of Dodge & Olcott, which is sole United States agent for both firms, discussed market conditions with the foreign representatives, and learned that citrus oils production in Italy and Sicily is expected to increase as a result of new machinery obtained under ERP.

Peltz Philadelphia Sales Representative for Allison

William M. Allison & Co., gums and waxes, New York, has appointed R. Peltz Company as sales representative in the Philadelphia area, to succeed the late Miss Frances Patterson, who died on March 1. The Peltz company also represents Inland Alkaloid Company, Peek & Velsor, Inc., and other firms in Philadelphia.

Dunkel Appoints New Phila. Representative

Paul A. Dunkel & Co., importer and exporter of gums, New York, has appointed the firm of Baker & Gaffney its sales representatives in the Philadelphia territory. The Baker & Gaffney organization is located at 12 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia, and its telephone number is WAlnut 2-1339.

Indonesia Eases Export Duties

The government of Indonesia has revoked its transitional, defense and extra export duties, amounting to 20 percent, and has replaced them by a general export duty of 8 percent ad valorem. However, a series of exceptions to the general duty have been made, and included on the list are the following:—Mace, cassia vera, cloves, pepper, nutmegs, areca nuts, resins (except benzoin and dragonblood), citronella oil, charcoal and tapioca products, 3 percent, and tin, 3½ guilders per 100 kilograms.

M.M.&R. Sponsors Dinner

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils house, New York, held its annual dinner for members of the Druggists Supply Corporation and its manufacturing associates at the Statler hotel, New York, on March 5. Principal speakers at the dinner were Percy C. Magnus, president of M.M.&R., and Morris I. Pickus, president of the Personnel Institute, Inc.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Reports concerning business in essential oils last week suggested that orders were increasing conservatively though the pickup in activity was said to be rather sketchy. Most oils moved quietly and in conservative quantities but some increase in the number of demands accounted for the change in market aspects. Despite the basic improvement that took place within moderate limits, price changes continued to dominate on the down side of developments and the market index in dropping 1.6 points reached 102.0 in comparison with 146.2 a year ago when it dropped 1.1 points.

Prominent among influential price declines were Brazilian bois de rose, cassia, California lemon, lemongrass, Messina orange and peppermint oils. Italian mandarin oil was higher but lower quotes closed the week on persic oil.

Numerous dealers toyed last week with thoughts concerning the soft drink flavor business in the active season of 1949 spreading ahead and not too far away; does not the official baseball, soda pop season begin April 18? Soft drink business in 1948 was poor. One quarter laid poor business to the rise to 7c. in bottled beverage prices, a 2c. increase that decreased consumption. Another direction suggested that reduction in money received for overtime work had reacted on pappy's generosity to the young fry. No one offered a prediction on 1949 sales but most dealers said soft drink oils should be next materials to experience expanded demand.

It was also suggested that today's high prices will affect adversely, and for a number of years, the sales of luxury and semi-luxury cosmetics and perfumes now offered to madame and mademoiselle at prices so high as to exclude many as customers. In support of this view, mention was made of the thousands of young people whose budget for luxury cosmetics and perfumes has been eclipsed by the high cost and carrying charges incurred when they bought a home on today's inflated real estate market.

The distaff side rarely foregoes cosmetics and perfumes entirely and if luxury products are priced out of the budget, sales of cheap and moderately priced products might expand.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Clove oil, ex Zanzibar buds, 15c. per lb.
Mandarin oil, Italian, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Apricot kernel oil, 5c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, 5c. per lb.
Cassia oil, 5c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Californian, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Orange oil, Floridian, 2c. per lb.
Messina, 25c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 40c. per lb.
redistilled, 40c. per lb.
Persic oil, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
102.0	103.6	103.4	146.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—Activity was restricted to immediate requirements but was more than sufficient to hold local quotations to an exceptionally steady basis throughout the past week. Nor was the replacement market subject to any change of importance.

Bergamot—The spot undertone was one of substantial strength that was directly related to the replacement price of quality material offered from the Italian market where stocks were not abundant and where new crop will be especially welcome this year.

Bois de Rose—Jobbing demand showed some improvement but in itself that was not sufficient to stimulate market undertones to added firmness during the past week. In fact, it was lower at $2.85 to $4.75 per pound. The market was fairly steady at the source but some lots were believed to have been obtained at prices ultimately not unlikely to bring some further shading of local quotations. Stocks were reported as good in size.

Camphor—This article has been assuming increasing importance in this market as a rival to ocotea cymbarum oil from Brazil. The latter gained prominence when war cut off the Japanese natural camphor oil. Arrivals of oil have been increasing and a recent importation of 20 drums from Yokohoma was reported.

Cananga—The only development in prices was a widening of the range, making the market still minimum at $2.90 per pound but permitting the range to reach a top of $3.65. These quoted applied to the rectified oil. Technical material remained $2.15 to $3 as to seller and quantity.

Cardamom—The market was strong in price if not in demand. Production cost has risen so sharply as to make local quotations on prompt delivery material virtually nominal and, at least, subject to confirmation when actual sales were in sight. No competition worthy of the name seemed possible in local circles.

Citronella—Ceylon oil at its minimum price of 75c. per pound was declared to be exceptionally firm and not the least subject to even occasional shading. The fact was that only one quarter would name so low a figure last week. A more general quote was 85c. and as high as $1.03 was the lowest some quarters were willing to do with firm orders before them. Java oil, too, was well maintained.

Clove—Because of the strong positions maintained at the origins of both Madagascar and Zanzibar spice, the local oil market was one of substantial strength. The tendency had continued to be upward since the last previous advance and a higher level was attained on oil made from Zanzibar buds when its producer made $1.60 per pound minimum. Madagascar-bud oil was still $1.15 but some quarters were minimum at $1.30 and as high as $1.55 was alleged to exist.

During the third quarter of 1948 the distillery of the Zanzibar Clove Growers Association used 992,624 pounds of clove stems and 426,099 pounds of buds from stock and for distillation purposes. Stocks at the end of September were almost 40 tons. Exports in the third quarter totaled 204,328 pounds of oil, the United Kingdom taking 201,600 pounds and the balance to Australia and the Union of South Africa. During the period January-October, 1948, Madagascar exported 417 metric tons of this oil and it was valued at F65,915.

Dillweed—Though not active, the market was defined for true firmness by the absence of any competitive tendency among the holders of the limited quantity of oil remaining in local stocks at this time. Since producers obtained very satisfactory prices for their 1948 crop, most dealers expect them to plant a good acreage for 1949 production. They also hope for the reestablishment of balance between supply and demand.

Eucalyptus—Plentiful stocks of this article existed at the origin and better than fair sized ones prevailed on the spot. However, some quarters continued to indicate that there has been a decrease in total requirements in the United States because of competition offered by new chemical products. Prices for the oil lacked further decline here, being in line with replacement.

Geranium—Although the Algerian oil supply situation was declared to be very tight, quarters so reporting made the market $9 per pound. No other quarter was even close to that view and in most directions the market was considered to be $9.50 per pound in a few instances and at least as high as $11.50 in others. No new developments came in Bourbon oil, the item remaining steady in price and reasonably active for immediate requirements of buyers. Stocks were not exceptional but were meeting demand.

Ginger—Stability in the price of oil reflected the well maintained position of raw material at whatever origin. Demand for oil was mainly for immediate requirements but it made a very fair sized total in most instances.

Lavandin—According to the Department of Commerce, November exports of this oil from Marseille to this country were valued at $31,309.

Lavender—November, 1948, exports from the port of Marseille, France, were reported to a value of $7,786. The local market remained steady at the firmer prices that had developed during the past several weeks. No tendency to shade most quotations could be discovered in local circles last week.

Lemon—The market on California oil has softened some since it lately erupted in the form of a sharp price advance because of higher production costs of all varieties. Spot oil was offered at $2.25 per pound in one quarter. Others had $2.90 as the minimum quotations and the largest producer was apparently firm at $3. Italian oil remained steady at $2.75

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

per pound minimum. The principal harvest of Italy is about completed; it usually runs from November through April.

Lemongrass—The market eased to a minimum of $1.60 per pound but the range remained to $1.90 and within those limits asking quotations varied according to seller. The opinion that heavy arrivals in April, May, and June should bring prices down was voiced in one quarter last week.

Lime—Demand was routine. Some indicated it to be less than reasonable expectation would dictate and others said it certainly did not exceed that condition. Prices remained without change but they seemed to have a softness on the surface that suggested shading.

Mandarin — This item, like the 50,000 men of the King of France, gets plenty of exercise marching up and down. It was dropped to $8.70 per pound by one quarter in the previous week. Last week, the same direction put the market back to $8.75. Meanwhile, the top of the range continued to be $9.25. The demand shifts little; it remains virtually jobbing to weak from week to week.

Nutmeg — Oil prices were stable but those on raw material still showed shifting from day to day and usually in favor of buyers; their present position is lower than when quotations were last established on oil.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The owner of one of the largest primary market holdings of this oil was recently reported as being "a very rich man who, in case he cannot obtain $1, will not sell." Well, if Japanese natural camphor oil continues to pour into the country at the increasing rate of the past several months, the Brazilian holder will have his oil an awfully long time, in the belief of local sellers of the raw materials used to manufacture safrol and artificial sassafras oil. The spot price for this Brazilian oil was 50c. to 60c. per pound last week.

Orange—Some shifting of spot prices was noted last week. Brazilian oil could be bought at 85c. per pound though one quarter continued to want $1.25. Floridian oil was down to 70c. to 80c. as to seller, and Messina oil ranged $3.25 to $3.35. California oil remained unchanged, being 75c to $1.75. Demand was none too active, especially when related to the excellence of stocks.

Peppermint — Beneath the surface of what appeared to be a steady and uneventful market there existed a turbulance that last week brought prices openly to a minimum of $6.50 per pound for natural and to $6.75 for redistilled oil. Furthermore, sellers at the price quoted on natural material admitted themselves hearing as low as $6.25 and indicated their belief in the idea that peppermint was actually a buyers' market and that still lower prices should surprise no one. Some quarters had restored the former 35c. per pound differential between natural and redistilled oils but others were conforming to the prewar 25c. differential. During the weeks immediately ahead, the mint fields in the middlewest will dry out sufficient for plowing and harrowing in preparation for new crop plantings of roots. It will be some time before the Bureau of Agricultural Economics can report on the acreage planted in all states of the Union.

Sage—Sellers were somewhat reserved in offering of top quality oil, the supply of which was not superior. However, in view of the generally moderate requirements of all buyers, the market as a whole changed very little during the past week.

Sassafras—Supplies of artificial oil have gained with the expanding arrivals of natural camphor oil from Japan. The market was easy and not very active last week. Natural oil was also inert for the most part but its price showed considerable firmness.

Snakeroot—Another production year spreads ahead but most sellers were of the opinion that the output of the distilleries would continue on the light side since signs of a demand greater than the modest total of 1948 were lacking.

Spearmint—Prices were not lowered further but the market was under pressure sufficient to keep it disposed toward weakness. Sellers looked on quotations as being "low" but that aspect could exist only by comparison with wartime prices. The prewar price was $2 per pound, which last week contrasted with the present market at $4.35 per pound minimum. However, no one expects a $2 per pound market to develop in any forseeable future if for no other reason that the dollar of 1949 is not that of 1939 in buying power. A new "normal" seemed likely eventually to be established.

Sweet Birch—Nothing in the domestic scheme of things suggested that production costs would be any lower in 1949 than they were in 1948 and for that reason most dealers look for reasonable price

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stability in the market. Nor was demand expected to shift.

Vetiver—Very few dealers would meet the minimum of quotations prevailing on the spot. Opinions included the view that Bourbon oil should bring $12.50 to $14 and Haitian, $10.75 to $13.50. Exports from Marseille, France, last November were valued at $3.328 for Bourbon oil. No report was available on the value of exports from Haiti.

Wintergreen—Little change was expected to come in 1949 crop prices on natural oil from whatever source. However, the price of $14.25 per pound noted on some northern oil held in this market may be shifted; it was a year ago when around $17 was being asked.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Cinnamate — Competition was maintained at a sharp edge by the absence of overly substantial requirements and the better than fair quantities of material available on spot.

Amyl Salicylate—Undertones seemed to be slightly unsettled and although open quotations lacked change, they appeared to be none too steady during the past week in some quarters.

Anethol—The strength of the market continued without forcing a further advance in quotations. Sellers, however, were disposed to be reserved and conditions favored their position.

Anisic Aldehyde—No weakness expected nor was an overly amount of competition noted in the market for this fair moving material. Sellers were not disposed to entertain bids at present.

Benzyl Compounds—The market lacked quotable price changes, but it was competitive, and shading was not an unusual accompaniment to purchase negotiations during the past week.

Perfumers Society Plans Dinner Meeting March 16

The regular monthly dinner meeting of the American Society of Perfumers will be held at the Advertising Club, New York, on March 16, at 6 p.m. Guest speaker will be Stewart Robertson, author of mystery stories.

Trade Briefs

Robert P. Johns has resigned as executive vice-president and general manager of Elizabeth Arden.

Anatole Robbins of Hollywood, cosmetics manufacturer, has appointed Sidney Koenigsberger eastern agent.

Winthrop-Stearns Appoints Baldwin to Vanillin Post

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has appointed Keith M. Baldwin assistant technical director of its special markets industrial division. He will specialize in technical sales service on vanillin, as assistant to Dr. R. C. Sherwood, technical director. Mr. Baldwin was formerly technical supervisor of Sheffield Farms, Inc.

Toilet Goods Exports of U.K. Increased During November

Exports of toilet preparations from the United Kingdom during November totaled £251,595, compared with £205,702 in the previous month, according to a recent report from that area. Cosmetics shipped during November were valued at £82,43[illegible] and tooth paste, denture preparations, mouth washes and other preparations were valued at £48,510. Exports of toilet soap not included in the total for toilet preparations, totaled £127,407 in November, compared with £114,906 in October.

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Protective Coatings Materials

A decline in pig lead produced the first major postwar price break in the market for coatings materials last week. With the exception of chrome colors, which were unchanged, all pigments employing lead were lower. Of particular importance were decreases for basic carbonate and basic sulphate white lead, which depressed the index 4.4 to 230.8.

Taking their cue from producers of metallic lead, who reduced that material 2 cents per pound, pigment makers effected a variety of lowerings. Down 2 cents were basic sulphate blue lead, red lead, basic sulphate white lead, litharge and mineral orange. Basic carbonate white lead was dropped 1 6/10 cents, while basic silicate white lead received cuts of one cent to 1 6/10 cents per pound. White lead in oil fell off 1¾ cents, and red lead in oil sank 2¼ cents.

Meanwhile, manufacturers of zinc oxide announced reductions of five-eighth cent and one cent, respectively, on the 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades. Neither the 5 percent leaded material nor other grades were moved. Chrome colors were unchanged, and producers reported that they anticipated no immediate action. The trade, however, believed that declines would ultimately develop, but not until new lead chromate prices were set.

Demand for acetylene black was reported to be on the rise, but current production was said to be sufficient to cope with all trade requirements. Earth colors were generally in moderate call. Some slight increase in inquiry for synthetic iron oxides was noted last week, but business in the main was described as quiet. Pigment makers expected an improvement within the next three or four weeks when paint grinders begin Spring operations. Mercuric oxide was firm, despite a $1 to $3 decline in quicksilver.

The market for synthetic resins was quiet. Buyers were similarly inactive in natural resins. Lemon No. 1 shellac fell off one cent, joining other orange lacs at lower levels. Shellac demand was strictly hand-to-mouth, with little or no forward buying. Lacquer materials were without feature.

The four-week-old asbestos strike, which has completely shut down operations at all Canadian mines, was reported to be making deep inroads on existing stocks. Long fibers, previously scarce, are practically unobtainable, while shorts, hitherto in good supply, are tighter.

Domestic and imported casein were off one-half cent per pound. Bone glue prices were unchanged last week, but the trade viewed the situation as uneasy. Lead driers were firm, despite the 2 cent decline in pig lead. Producers expected a price break soon, possibly this week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Casein, dom., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Imp., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Red, 95%, 2c. per lb.
97%, 2c. per lb.
98%, 2c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, 1 6/10c. per lb.
basic silicate, 1c. to 1 6/10c. per lb.
basic sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Litharge, 2c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, 2c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, American process, leaded, 35%, ⅝c. per lb.
50%, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
230.8	235.2	235.2	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Acetylene—Calls for this material were reported to be on the increase last week, but current production was said to be adequate to cope with this rise in demand. Prices were steady at 13½c. per pound, carload, and 17c. to 19c., less carlot.

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Although the market remained generally quiet, a slight increase in buying activity was noted during the past week. Producers looked for improvement in the market situation within the next three or four weeks with the onset of Spring painting operations. Offerings last week were freely available for prompt shipment. Listings held firm at 10¾c. to 11c. per pound.

Brown, Metallic—Supplies continued plentiful during the week. Quotations were unchanged at 3c. to 3¼c. per pound. Demand remained slow.

Brown, Sap Crystals—Conditions in this section last week were without appreciable change. Stocks were abundant. Business was fair. Prices stood fast at 12c. per pound for crystals and 13c. for powdered.

Brown, Sienna—Consumer inquiry exhibited little improvement during the past week, continuing fair to moderate. Supplies of both burnt and raw grades remained excellent. The price structure was stable at 3¾c. to 15c. per pound for burnt grades and 4c. to 12¾c. for raw.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Suppliers reported some heightening of interest last week. Overall, however, demand remained sluggish. The supply position was good, with offerings in liberal availability for immediate delivery. Quotations were without variance at 12½c. per pound, less carlots.

Brown, Umber—Business was still at a low ebb last week. Stocks were plentiful, both for burnt and raw grades. Price-wise, there was no change.

Brown, Vandyke—The market position was unchanged during the period under review. Supplies were free. Demand was quiet. Listings held firm at 9¾c. to 12c. per pound.

Chrome Colors—Although pig lead fell off 2c. per pound last week, the first postwar break for any major non-ferrous metal, producers of these pigments reported that no immediate price changes were contemplated. It was the consensus of the trade that lower chrome quotations would ultimately result, but not until new lead chromate prices were set. Meanwhile, the supply situation continued excellent, with offerings for prompt shipment freely available. However, business showed little improvement, remaining slow. Current schedules call for 38c. to 48¾c. per pound on CP greens, 13c. to 29¼c. on reduced greens and 34c. on CP orange and yellow.

Lead Pigments—An immediate reaction developed in this market following the week's 2c. decline in metallic lead, as pigment makers affected a variety of reductions, the first such price cut in lead colors since July, 1946. As a result, decreases of 2c. per pound were noted for blue lead, red lead, basic sulphate white lead, litharge and mineral orange. Basic carbonate white lead dropped 1 6/10c., while basic silicate white lead was 1c. to 1 6/10c. per pound lower. White lead in oil fell off 1¾c., and red lead in oil sank 2¼c.

Weakening in pig lead stemmed almost entirely from the recent, sudden easing of supplies, according to trade observers. They pointed to the fact that battery manufacturers have bought about 50 percent less metallic lead this year than they did during the corresponding period in 1948. Thus, as of the present time, it was said that there was more than enough lead to meet current requirements. However, the trade warned that there were still several outstanding factors which might tend to throw lead supplies back into a tight position. They are:—1. The extent of the government stockpiling program this year; 2. The degree of business upswing in the paint industry this Spring and Summer; 3. The amount of lead needed by storage battery makers later this year, and 4. The amount of increase in productive capacity for such materials as tetraethyl lead expected late this year.

As for pigments, the new quotations, which are back at levels prevailing in July, 1948, are as follows:—Basic sulphate blue lead, 18¼c. to 19¼c.; red lead, 95 percent, 22¼c. to 23¼c.; red lead, 97 percent, 22½c. to 23½c.; red lead, 98 percent, 22¾c. to 23¾c.; red lead in oil, 31c.; basic carbonate white lead, 20½c. to 21½c.; basic silicate white lead, 18¼c. to 24¾c.; basic sulphate white lead, 18¼c. to 19¼c.; white lead in oil, 31½c.; litharge, 21¼c. to 22¼c., and mineral orange, 25⅜c. per pound.

Mercuric Oxide—There was better demand for quicksilver, mainly for small lots, as prices declined $1 to $3 per flask to a new range of $87 to $89. However, mercury salts remained unchanged. Demand for oxides was slow, but steady. Supplies were reported more than ample.

Red, Indian — The market position of this material was unchanged. Stocks were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Silicone News

Increased Volume Cuts Cost of Silastic*

Design engineers weigh the properties and service life of a material against its price per pound. Sometimes there is only one material that will serve the purpose and price becomes relatively unimportant. That has been true of Silastic, the Dow Corning Silicone Rubber. But this initial market for Silastic has now become large enough to permit more efficient production and the opening of new markets through a price reduction of 20 to 45 cents a pound.

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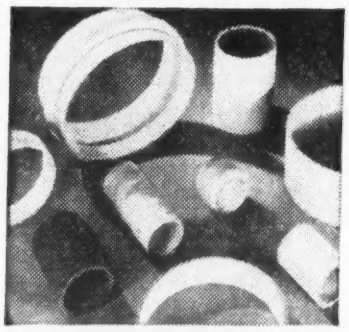
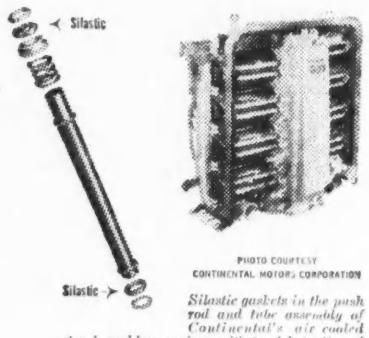


Silastic tubing reinforced with glass cloth is used to seal heating and ventilating ducts operating at 350-500° F. in Consolidated's Vultee Convair-Liner; in jet type planes at temperatures of 350-450° F. and under pressures up to 150 p.s.i.



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Silastic gaskets in the push rod and tube assembly of Continental's air cooled truck and bus engines withstand hot oil and temperatures ranging from −20 to 500° F.

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good. Demand was sluggish. Prices were stable at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound.

Red, Iron Oxide—A slight increase in consuming inquiry was noted for synthetic red, but generally demand for these pigments remained quiet. Stocks were freely available, better for synthetic than for Persian Gulf and Spanish oxide, but the latter two were also said to be in adequate supply to meet all trade requirements. Synthetic was quoted at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound. Persian Gulf commanded 6¾c. to 7c., and Spanish ranged from 5½c. to 6½c. for No. 1 and 5¼c. to 6¼c. for No. 2. Arrivals last week totaled 100 bags of iron oxide from Malaga.

Red, Venetian—In excellent supply, this pigment material was in only fair call last week. Prices stood fast at 3½c. to 4 9/10c. per pound.

Yellow, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Plentiful supplies and moderate demand featured this section during the past week. Prices were without change, remaining at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound. Producers looked for an increase in business within the next three or four weeks when paint grinders being Spring operations.

Zinc Oxide—Following closely upon the week's 2c. reduction in pig lead, manufacturers of zinc oxide announced decreases of 5c. and 1c. per pound on the 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades, respectively. The 5 percent leaded material was unchanged, as were other grades of zinc oxide. Although a lessening of demand was noted, buyers were expected to reenter the market when Spring painting operations get underway. Following are current quotations on 35 and 50 percent zinc oxide:—35 percent, carload, 16½c.; 35 percent, less carlot, 16¾c.; 50 percent, carload, 16⅞c., and 50 percent, less carlot, 17⅛c. per pound.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Arrivals last week aggregated 4,700 bags of whiting from Antwerp and Bristol. The market position remained unchanged. Business was slow. Prices were firm. Supplies were plentiful.

Fuller's Earth — Imported last week were 200 bags of fuller's earth from London. The market was otherwise without feature.

Magnesium Silicate—Demand was said to have eased off. Current production was reported sufficient to meet all trade requirements. Importations were registered at 1,250 bags of talc from Bordeaux.

Mica—Inventories were good. Demand remained unchanged. Prices were maintained. Arrivals totaled 753 cases of mica from Madras, Buenos Aires and London.

Synthetic Resins

Business continued at a slow pace in last week's market. Because of the limited buying, all resins, with the possible exception of butylated phenolics, were in ready availability. In fact, producers stocks of alkyd resins remained exceptionally heavy, with sellers still finding appreciable difficulty in moving much of their material on hand. Standard types of cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose and ethyl cellulose were also in plentiful supply. Chlorinated rubber was similarly ample. Prices of all resins were firm in the wake of recent reductions for alkyds, maleics and phenolics.

Natural Resins

There was little of note to report in last week's New York market. Buyers were largely inactive. What interest there was was shown for Singapore No. 1 dammar, which was in relatively short supply. Other gums were reported to be sufficiently stocked to meet all trade requirements. Prices were maintained. Arrivals during the past week totaled 235 bags of copal gum from Manila and 100 bags of dammar from Tandjong Priok.

Shellac—Lemon No. 1 joined other

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range lacs at lower levels last week, dropping 1c. per pound to a market range of 71c. to 72c. Other grades of orange shellac were firm in the week of the previous week's declines. Bleached grades remained unchanged. Calcutta was quiet for the most part, with quotations there tending to exhibit an easier tone. Stocks of lemon No. 1 and lemon No. 2 were reported quite short in this country. Demand was strictly on a hand-to-mouth basis, with little or no forward buying. Dealers here were still uncertain as to the condition of the forthcoming Bysacki crop, with reports of the yield variously estimated as fair to good. Importations during the past week aggregated 870 bags of seedlac and 311 bags of shellac from Rotterdam and Bangkok.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Demand for this plasticizer continued quiet in the main during the past week. Stocks were more than ample to cover all trade needs. Prices were maintained at 33½c. to 38½c. per pound, carload, 34½c. to 39c., less carlot, and 32c. to 37c., tanks.

Dicyclohexylphthalate — The market position of this lacquer material was without noticeable change during the week. Business in general continued slow. Stocks were plentiful, with offerings for prompt shipment freely available. Quotations were steady at 42½c. to 43c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos — The four-week-old strike, which has completely shut down operations at all Canadian asbestos mines, last week was reported to have made deep inroads on existing stocks. The situation in long fibers, scarce before the walkout, was said to have been aggravated appreciably. Shorts, which until last week were in good availability, were said to be tightening. Meanwhile, there was no indication that any settlement of the labor dispute would be forthcoming soon. Prices were firm and were expected to remain unchanged through the balance of the first half. Arrivals in this country during the week totaled 3,154 bags of asbestos fiber from Lourenco Marques and Capetown.

Casein—Both domestic and imported grades were off ½c. per pound in New York last week, as buying continued listless. The weakness in the former product, which developed despite further government purchases of milk solids on March 4, attributed by the trade to the belief that CCC buying this year will fall below levels of 1948. Out of 14,151,535 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder, CCC bought only 9,185,740 pounds. Government purchases of roller process skimmed milk powder were limited to 1,875,650 pounds out of offerings of 5,469,900 pounds.

The week's reductions moved domestic down to a market range of 23½c. to 24c., but shading continued and buyers looked for further lowerings. Imported dropped to 22¼c. to 22½c. per pound. There was some demand for small lots, but, overall, casein business was at a virtual standstill. Substitutes continued to get increasing inquiry. Imported last week were 1,000 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported January production of dry casein at 1,020,000 pounds, a 17 percent rise over the 870,000 pounds manufactured in January, 1948, but 13 percent under the 1943-1947 average of 1,171,000 pounds. This year's production is the second highest January since 1943. The seasonal gain from December to January was 66 percent this year, 8 percent a year earlier, and an average of 22 percent during 1943-1947.

Stocks at the close of January totaled 2,085,000, a gain of 30 percent from the previous month and 41 percent over the 1,475,000 pounds held on January 31, 1948, the record low.

Glue — Hide glue steadied following previous declines of 1c. per pound. Lowtest grades continued in reasonably good availability. High tests were still short. Bone glue, meanwhile, was in plentiful supply all across the board. The trade viewed the current price structure of bone glue as uneasy, but, as of press time, quotations remained firm. Demand was still slow, but some pickup was expected soon. Following are current bone quotations:—40 jellygrams, 14½c.; 40-65 jellygrams, 16½c.; 65-90 jellygrams, 18c.; 95-145 jellygrams, 22½c.; 145-180 jellygrams, 25c.; ground, 40-45 jellygrams, 16c. to 17c., and pulverized, 18½c. to 19½c. per pound. Imports last week were reported at 11,379 bags and 92,384 pounds of bones from Havana, Bangkok and Karachi and 567 bags and 100 rolls of gluestock from Antwerp, Recife and Barranquilla.

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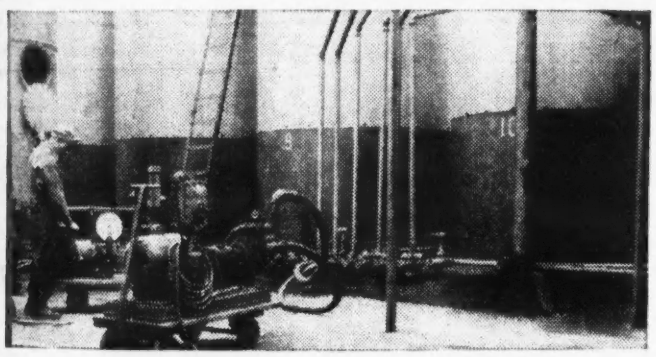

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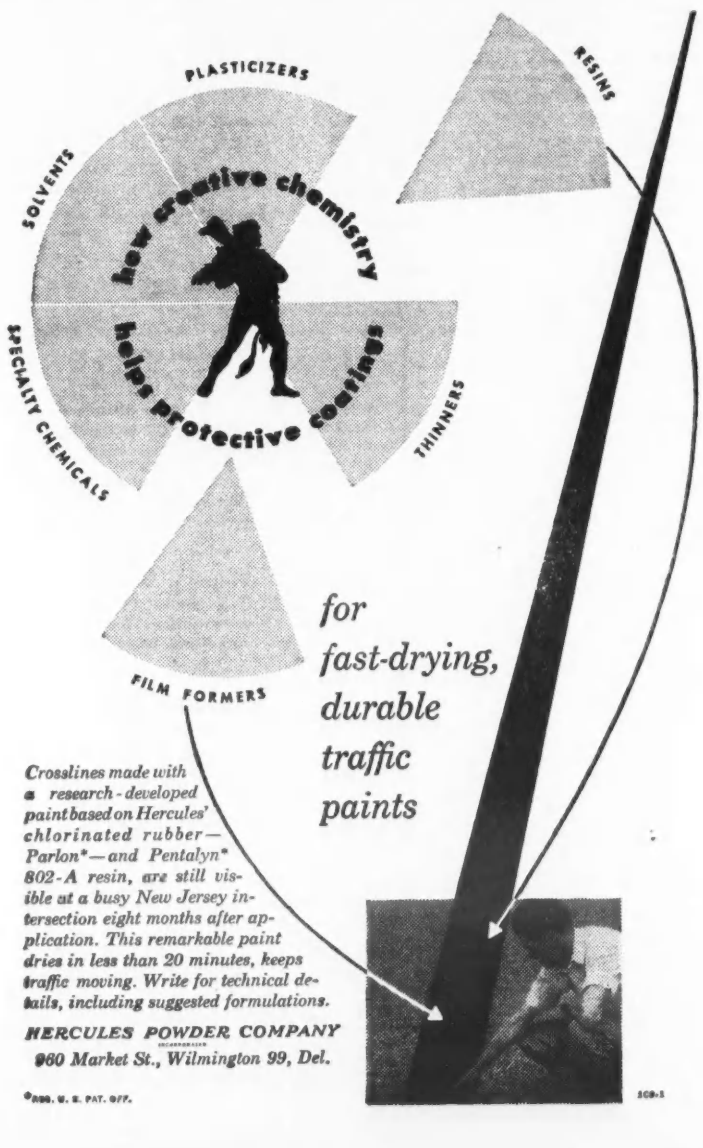

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period under review totaled 500 bags of graphite from Colombo.

Gypsum—Arrivals last week totaled 306 bags, 16 casks and 6,054 tons of crude gypsum from Liverpool, Hautsport and London.

Lead Driers — Despite last week's 2c. decline in pig lead, prices on these materials remained firm. Producers expected a decline shortly, however, perhaps this week.

Lecithin—This market was quiet. Supplies were ample. Prices were unchanged.

Naval Stores

The United Kingdom's imports of rosin dropped sharply during 1948 from levels of the previous year, according to the Chemical and Health Products Branch. Totals were 822,004 hundredweight (one hundredweight equals 112 pounds) and 1,577,370 hundredweight, respectively.

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended March 11 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	New York l.c.l., ex N. Y. whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$7.80	$8.55
D	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	7.80	8.55
E	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	7.80	8.55
F	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	7.80	8.55
G	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	7.80	8.55
H	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	7.80	8.55
I	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	7.80	8.55
K	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	7.80	8.55
M	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.61	7.80	8.55
N	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.61	7.80	8.55
WG	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	7.90	8.65
WW	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	8.40	9.15
X	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	8.40	9.15
	Drums						
Sales							
Receipts	201	450	214	165	32		
Shipments			8	277			
Stocks	19,984	20,426	20,640	20,528	20,360		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange — Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	
Per gal	.40¼	.40¼	.40¼	.40¼	.40½	.47½ .58
Sales, bbls.					90	
Receipts, bbls.		6	4	5	160	
Shipments, bbls.	259	27	146	1,213	21	
Stocks, bbls.	17,750	17,729	17,587	16,379	16,518	

Walker Joins NFTC

The National Foreign Trade Council announced yesterday the appointment of Melville H. Walker as director of the NFTC Far East division. He has been in charge of the Far Eastern branch, division of investment and economic development, Department of State, since 1946.

Durez Appoints Rogers Industrial Relations Head

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has appointed F. L. Rogers industrial relations manager, to succeed Charles B. Crane, who has been appointed superintendent of the phenol and formaldehyde department. Mr. Rogers was formerly industrial relations director of the Colt Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., for six years. Mr. Crane has been associated with the Durez organization since 1939.

N.W. Paint Technicians Plan April 1 Meeting

The Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at the St. Paul Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn., on April 1. Guest speaker for the meeting will be Dr. W. G. Vannoy, of the research laboratories of the white pigments division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who will discuss "Current House Paints."

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ad-Zinc Mines Data ered by Mines Bureau

sults of an investigation of two lead- mines in Stevens County, Wash., ch in thirty-two years produced about 00 tons of lead worth about $8,000,000 948 prices, are described in a publica- released on March 4 by the Bureau Mines.

s the high-grade ore in nearly all of known ore shoots in the Electric Point Gladstone mines—adjacent properties the top of Gladstone Mountain—had n exhausted, bureau engineers in 1946 nearly 14,000 linear feet of trenches seeking possible new outcrops of lead . No evidence of lead in minable con- trations was found, but several dumps pled contained 0.2 to 10 percent lead, t of which could be recovered by ple ore-dressing methods, according to report.

Dumps now on the properties are esti- ed to contain about 40,000 tons of ore waste with a gross lead metal content bout 1,000 tons. The publication con- s the factual data obtained from the nching and sampling operations, geo- ic map of the area, description of the perties, including labor and living con- ns, as well as tables of analyses of ples.

The results of the survey have been is- d as Report of Investigations 4392, "In- tigations of the Electric Point and dstone Lead-Zinc Mines, Stevens nty, Wash.," by John W. Cole, bureau ing engineer.

nsas, Virginia Deposits Examined

Results of two bureau investigations of d-zinc deposits in Kansas and Virginia e described in separate reports released March 5 by Bureau Director James d. The two publications released

Report of Investigations 4398, "Investi- tion of the Zinc-Lead Deposits in Hori- s Below the Grand Falls Chert, Galena triet, Cherokee County, Kans.," by Otto hl and Homer J. Ballinger, bureau min- engineers.

Report of Investigation 4403: "Investiga- n of Valzinco Lead-Zinc Mine, Spotsyl- nia County, Va.," by Wesley A. Grosh, reau mining engineer, now stationed at nneapolis, Minn.

Results of an investigation conducted by e bureau on a lead-zinc deposit in Blair unty, Pa., are described in another pub- ation. As part of a general investiga- n of old and abandoned lead-zinc mines, e bureau in 1944 explored the Albright rm deposit in Blair County, Pa., by face trenching.

The investigation was continued in 1947 en three holes were diamond-drilled on e property. The results of the study are ntained in Report of Investigations 4422, vestigation of the Albright Farm Lead- c Deposit, Blair County, Pa.," by Don- d F. Reed, bureau mining engineer.

ree copies of any of these reports may obtained from the Bureau of Mines, blications Section, 4800 Forbes Street, tsburgh 13, Pa. The publication or pub- ations desired should be identified by mber and title.

obile-Pensacola Chemists orm New ACS Section

A new local section of the American emical Society has been chartered to ve chemists and chemical engineers of tri-state area embracing seven counties Alabama, two in Florida, and seven in ssissippi. The new unit, which will ve its headquarters in Mobile, Ala., will known as the Mobile-Pensacola section. Dr. Robert B. Reynolds, associate re- arch director of the Mobile Mill of the llingsworth & Whitney Company, has en elected first chairman of the section. her officers are: chairman elect, Dr. d H. Leonard, research chemist with wport Industries, Inc., Pensacola, Fla.; cretary, Bernard B. Bond, process en- neer in the overhaul and repair depart- nt, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, and easurer, Alfred F. Wicke, jr., research emist with Newport industries.

Y. Paint Credit Men ppoint 1949 Committees

The Paint and Allied Industries Group the New York Credit Men's Association s appointed its standing committees 1949. Chairmen of the various groups e as follows:

Auditing, S. Samuels, Eagle Paint & rnish Work, Inc.; board of credit ap- isal, V. Isaacs, Central Paint & Varnish rks, Inc.; entertainment, W. Rohs, Colo- l Works, Inc.; grievance, H. F. Forster, ystone Varnish Company; membership, H. Kleine, Hilo Varnish Corporation; minating, F. Fromholz, Egan & Haus- n Company; publicity, W. Rohs; receiv- ables recovery, V. Isaacs, Central Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.; resolutions and amendments, W. T. Stewart, Benjamin Moore & Co.; uniform practice, H. W. Thibault, Federal Paint Company, and program, M. B. Weinstock, M. J. Merkin Paint Company.

Louisville Paint Group Discusses Plasticizers

Dr. C. K. Fink, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, was guest speaker at a recent meeting of the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club, Louisville, Ky. Dr. Fink presented an address entitled "Loss of Plasticizer From Lacquer Films," in which he discussed the general function of plasticizers and explained the active forces and necessary requirements of a good plasticizer.

Miel Changes Location

The George A. Miel Company has moved its custom wax blending plant, office and laboratory to a new location at the foot of Page avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J. Telephone number at the new location is Rutherford 2-7985. The company was formerly located in Newark, N. J.

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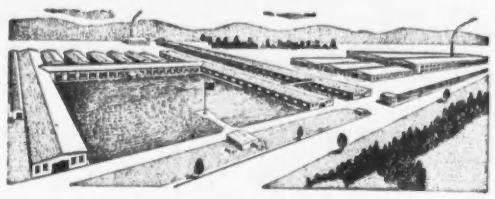

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Demand for Tall Oil Rises Sharply
Ample Supply, Steady Price History Broadens Consumer Acceptance
Tall oil—a relative newcomer
the list of basic oils and fats—h
enjoying a steadily rising demand
from the soap, linoleum, paint and
phosphate industries which promise
es to boost its consumption close
to 250,000,000 pounds in 1948.
Prime reason behind its rising
consumer acceptance is twofold, in-
dustry executives point out:
1. It is cheap and has an extreme-
ly stable price history — a unique
characteristic in these days of wild-
ly fluctuating fats and oil prices.
Supply Is Ample
2. It is in ample supply with pre
ent production able to provi
enough oil to meet all foreseea
demands, at least from the s
range outlook.
Chemicals Today
Tall Oil Use
Demands for tall oil are increas-
ing steadily primarily because of
its enormous price advantage over
other oils and fats and its stable
price history.
Orange Oil Firmer
Firmer trend features ORANGE OIL market with higher prices re-
ceived here from Florida . . .
CARNAUBA WAX falls to reflect
full advance of prices in Brazil
. . . Competitive conditions caused
reduction in ALCOHOL prices . . .
Reversal in MENTHOL may only
prove temporary
WHY TALL OIL IS LOW PRICED
The low prices of tall oil are occasionally miscon-
strued. Tall oil is sometimes unfairly appraised by thos
who would judge its qualities by its low price. But ta
oil is inexpensive because of its source rather than fo
any inferiority.
Tall oil comes to the market more like a chem
product than like an industrial oil. Unlike most ind
trial oils, tall oil is not related to edible oils and s
prices are not influenced by the many specul
tors associated with
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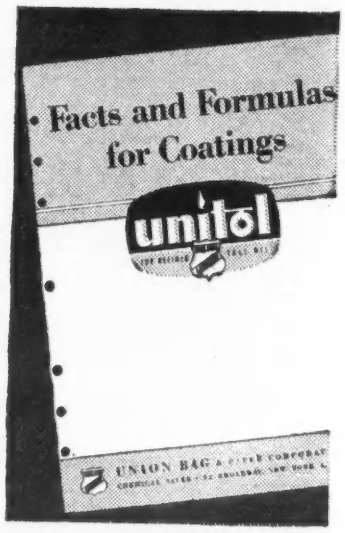

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Hercules Powder Issues Traffic Paint Information

The Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has published a brochure illustrating the results of tests applied to a new traffic paint formulated with its "Pentalyn 802A" synthetic resin and "Parlon" chlorinated rubber. The tests have shown, the company declares, that the new formulation showed little signs of wear after more than two months of service at a highway intersection.

Another feature claimed for the new paint is that it dries in fifteen to sixteen minutes to no pickup. By substituting benzol for part of the toluene-hexane solvent, the brochure adds, the drying time can be proportionately reduced, depending upon the amount of substitution, to a minimum drying time of eleven minutes to no pickup of paint.

Bids Wanted

l-Asparagin, culture medium, 100 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 1380-49, March 15.

Chemicals, including aluminum phosphate gel, potassium alum, benzene calcium carborate, ammonium sulphate, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-103, March 18.

Corn starch, 123,240 pounds, State of New York Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3013, March 24.

Corrosion preventive, 3,900 gallons, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 34, March 30.

Cottonseed oil, 14,436 gallons, State of New York Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3015, March 24.

Dope, pyroxylin, 68,900 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1324, March 24.

Drugs, injections, insulin, State of New York Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2909, March 16; liver, 5,624 vials, invitation 2984, March 21; tablets, atropine sulphate and ammonium mandelate, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-105, March 18; various, including, glycerin suppositories, hexyresoricinol, aminophyllone, streptomycin, digitoxin, homicebrin, penicillin troches, thiamon hydrochloride, sulfadiazine, sulfamerazine, Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) circular 5294, March 16.

Dry cleaning solvent, 87,314 gallons, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 36, March 22.

Gasoline, 106,519 gallons, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 36, March 22.

Glue, marine, 93,747 pounds, and resin, 3,450 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5386, March 23.

Graphite lubricants, 17,712 pounds, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 34, March 30.

Grease, 96,200 pounds, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 36, March 22: lubricating, 1,344 pounds; aircraft, 20,770 pounds, and 96,000 eight-ounce tubes; extreme pressure, 10,008 pounds, invitation 34, March 30.

Hydrochloric acid, 96,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 436, March 22.

Ink, duplicating machine, 14,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4351, March 30; 5,000 pounds; stamp pad, 6,700 two-ounce bottles; writing, 3,000 four-ounce and 2,000 pint bottles, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1027, March 18.

Kerosene, 11,024 gallons, Armed Services Petroleum Agency (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 36, March 22.

Laundry starch, 10,970 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3-M-73322-R, March 15.

Linseed oil, boiled, 3,500 gallons; raw, 900 gallons, Coast Guard Supply Depot (Jersey City 2) invitation 537, March 17.

Manganese linoleate, 190,800 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5387, March 23.

Methyl violet, 5,000 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 1100-49, March 15.

Molasses, 89,149 cans, State of New York Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3015, March 24.

Oil, machine, 1,260,000 gallons, and red engine, 1,260,000 gallons, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 37, March 28; fog, 13,916 gallons; engine, 295,215 gallons, and general, 120,000 gallons, invitation 36, March 22; mineral seal, approx. 1,400 gallons; thread cutting, 2,300 gallons; gear lubricating, 1,145 gallons; general lubricating, 13,500 gallons; hydraulic, 100,002 gallons, invitation 34, March 30.

Paint, enamel, 35,510 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1297, March 21; 1,200 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5G-73499-R, March 17; 1,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 430, March 21.

Putty, 5,230 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1296, March 21.

Resin, paraphenyl phenol formaldehyde, 269,750 pounds, and phenol formaldehyde solution, 467,250 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5384, March 22.

Soap, various, State of New York Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2990, March 22; saddle, 15,000 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 773, April 5; laundry, 10,500 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3M-73421-R, March 18.

Sodium bicarbonate, 15,392 pounds, State of New York Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3015, March 24.

Spices, ground, allspice, 500 pounds; cinnamon, 2,500 pounds; cloves, 1,000 pounds; mustard, 2,400 pounds; paprika, 1,200 pounds; curry, 2,000 pounds. Naval Supply Center (Norfolk, Va.), invitation 7663, March 18.

Tallow, State of New York, Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 2990, March 22.

Thinner, enamel, 40,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 438, March 22; 35,000 gallons, invitation 439, March 22.

Navy Ind. Ass'n Appoints

—Continued from page 7

problems, and will then present them to the NIA committee.

Serving on the new committee, in addition to Mr. Sykes, are:—H. M. Frecker, United States Rubber Company; E. H. Johnson, Farrel-Birmingham Company; J. D. Ryan, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company; H. M. Patterson, General Electric Company; G. H. Reed, American Hard Rubber Company; D. S. Frederick, Rohm & Haas Company; R. J. Nebesar, University Moulded Products Corporation.

Robert S. Ames, Goodyear Aircraft Corporation; Louis C. Rubin, M. W. Kellogg Company; E. H. Haux, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; G. M. Kuettel, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; John P. Dunn, Interchemical Corporation; C. N. Jacobs, Taylor Fibre Company, and J. M. Sanderson, American Cyanamic Company.

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Cabot Appoints New Canadian Sales Agent

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., raw materials manufacturer, Boston, has announced the appointment of Delacour-Gorrie Limited as its exclusive representatives for the sale of carbon black and pine distillates throughout Canada.

P. H. Delacour and F. R. Gorrie recently retired from Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada) Ltd., to form Delacour-Gorrie Limited. The new company will also act as sales agent for General Atlas Carbon Company, Pampa, Tex., subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., and producer of "Pelletex" and "Gastex" carbon blacks.

Mr. Delacour was associated with Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada) Ltd., for fifteen years as manager of its Ontario division, and in 1944 was appointed to the board of directors of that company. Mr. Gorrie was associated with Canada Printing Ink Company Ltd., from 1935 to 1942, when he joined the sales staff of Harrisons & Crosfield (Canada) Ltd.

Ohio-Apex Names Six Sales Agents

Ohio-Apex, Inc., manufacturer of plasticizers and chemicals, Nitro, W. Va., has appointed six organizations to represent it in their various areas. Each of the companies will carry stocks of Ohio-Apex plasticizers. The new representatives are: Amsco Solvents & Chemicals Company, Cincinnati; Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Company, Cleveland; Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Company, Indianapolis; Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Company, St. Louis; Southern Solvents & Chemicals Company, New Orleans, and Texas Solvents & Chemicals Company, Houston.

Rhodiaceta Patent Devested

United States patent No. 2,240,935, relating to the manufacture of solutions of polyvinyl derivatives, is being returned by the Office of Alien Property to Societe Rhodiaceta, Paris, France. The patent, issued originally to Jacques Corbiere, was vested as alien property in 1943.

Tenn. Eastman Revises Booklet

Tennessee Eastman Corporation has issued a revised edition of its book, "Eastman Cellulose Esters," which is available upon request from the corporation at Kingsport, Tenn. Included are the latest data on specification and characteristics of the standard types of Eastman cellulose esters—cellulose acetate, cellulose triacetate and cellulose acetate butyrate — together with information on their uses with solvents, plasticizers, and resins.

Du Pont Producing New Acrylic Molding Powder

Commercial production of a new heat-resistant acrylic molding powder, latest product of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s plastics research, has been announced by the company.

The newest member of its line of "Lucite" acrylic resins, the company said, can be molded successfully at temperatures about 50° F. higher than were practical with the heat-resistant material it replaces. The new powder was designated "Lucite" HM-140 as distinguished from HM-122, its predecessor.

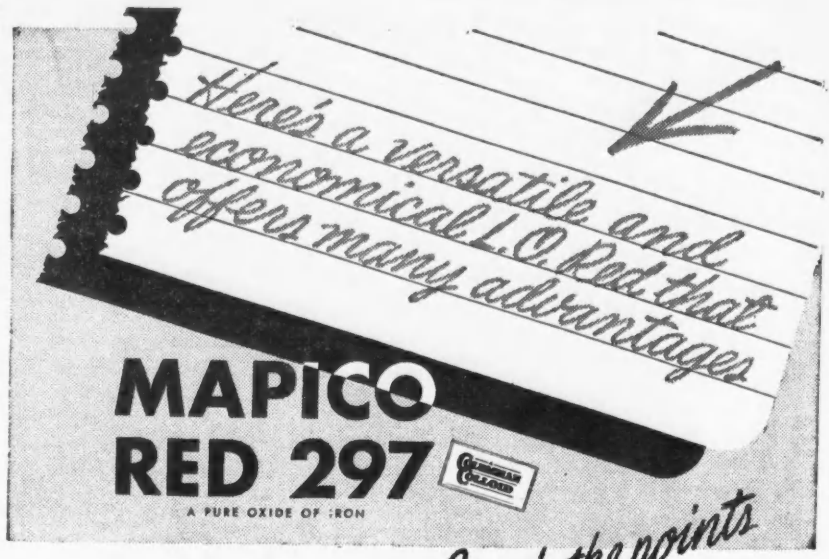
Available in crystal and a wide range colors, the new composition will be competitive in price with general-purpose acrylic molding powders.

Advance Solvents Appoints Kohl Sales Representative

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Alfred B. Kohl sales representative for Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and the District Columbia. Mr. Kohl will handle the company's complete line of "Soligen" driers and other chemical specialties from headquarters at 21 East Centre street, Baltimore 2, Md.

Dutch Paint Firm Seeks U.S. Dealers

The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in the United States, New York, has reported that Jack G. Robberts, general sales manager of the Zuyderzee Paint Company, Amsterdam, will arrive in this country at the end of March for a month's stay. Mr. Robberts will seek to contact American paint dealers interested in representing his company. He can be reached in care of W. S. Everts, Ellenham road, Ruxton 4, Md.



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Limited inquiry for oils and fats kept the market weak and unsettled last week. Business was at low ebb and confined to less carlots and to an occasional tankcar. Price index declined slightly to 146.3, compared with 145.9 a month ago and 212.3 for this time last year.

Edible oils were unsteady and reflected the weakness in lard and grains. Cottonseed oil was in slow demand and declined fractionally under limited trading. Corn oil also was off fractionally, while peanut oil was steady owing to the scarcity of stocks at southern mills. The government has not sold peanuts for oil crushing durthe past three weeks and crude was sold at unchanged quotations. Soybean oil was stronger early in week and was up fractionally, but reacted lower and the advance was not maintained.

Consuming inquiry for coconut oil was inactive and market developed an easier tone, with sellers asking for bids which were not forthcoming. Interest in copra was also slow and the market nominal.

Most of the trading in oils and fats was centered in tallow and grease for export last week. A good volume of business was reported booked for shipment at premiums over domestic prices early in the period, but demand slackened towards the close. Stocks on the Atlantic seaboard were reported considerably reduced by the heavy export movement during the past three weeks, while in other sections of the country supplies were said to be liberal. Domestic consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner.

Drying oils continued inactive. Quotations were unchanged but reported none too steady, with the exception of tung oil which was closely held, despite light consuming inquiry.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was light last week and prices scored moderate declines under moderate liquidation and short covering. Trading was chiefly for professional account. Market reflected the lack of consuming demand, lower crude oil, lard and grains.

Crude oil declined ½c. per pound and limited business took place at 11¾c. in the Valley and at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, Texas. Buying interest was low ebb and southern markets were early with competing oils and lard.

PMA reported purchases of 4 tankcars of crude cottonseed oil at 13¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills Texas and 34 tankcars at 13½c. per pound, mills in the Southeast, Valley and Texas, February 23.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 11 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	82	15.23	14.10	14.17@14.28
May	518	15.19	14.14	14.27S
July	257	15.14	14.10	14.22@14.26
September	1	13.70	13.70	13.70@13.90
October	9	13.90	13.70	13.65@13.75
December	1	13.50	13.50	13.40@13.60
January	..	....	....	13.40N

Total sales—868 tankcars.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil sold and offered at 12c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Crude soybean oil quoted at 11½c. to 11⅝c. Trading light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, held at $57 per ton, sacked, Valley. Cottonseed cake, $51.50, mill points, for prompt shipment. Demand for cottonseed hulls slow and offered at $4 per ton, bulk.

Linseed Oil

Quietness prevailed in this market last week. Sales were confined to small lot drum quantities at current quotations, while tankcar business it was reported could have shaded asking prices several points. Consumers, however, continued to pursue a hand to mouth policy and little improvement is expected in this method of buying until the Summer months when prospects for materially lower prices for oil seem certain, due to heavy oil stocks and a lower support price for the 1949 flaxseed crop. Raw oil was unchanged at 27.6c. per pound, tankcars and 28.8c. for drums, carlots, New York delivery.

Reports from California stated that new crop linseed oil was quoted at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Other drying oils continued in slow request. Consuming inquiry for dehydrated castor, oiticica and refined fish oils was dull and featureless. Light trading in tung oil was reported at 20¼c. per pound,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
146.3	146.6	145.9	212.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

tankcars, New York delivery and the market held steady thereat.

Minneapolis—Linseed oil market has degenerated in a hand-to-mouth affair, buyers taking what supplies they need to keep in business and sellers unable to make a dent in the impervious attitude in the trade. Oil quoted nominally at 27c. a pound, in tanks, zone 1, and the few sales made in this area were at that price. Production figures held relatively high but an estimated 50 percent of the local oil output was moving to the CCC in this as well as other markets. Crushers will continue to produce as long as they can sell oil to the government and charge $60 per ton for meal. Shipping instructions on commercial contracts were in fair volume but there appeared to be little urgency to the shipping orders as most buyers were cutting inventories down to a minimum.

Shipment of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	8,940,000	7,140,000
Since Sept. 1	143,978,000	194,276,000

Flaxseed—Seed receipts increased at terminal western points and were absorbed at the support price—$6 per bushel—by crushers.

Minneapolis—The federal government holds the key to the flaxseed and oil markets, prices firmly settled to the "floor" or support level. A few days of clearing weather in the North Dakota area brought increased movement of flaxseed to the terminal markets where crushers absorbed the bulk of supplies on a spot and to arrive basis of $6 a bushel. It is hoped that the government will soon make an announcement of plans and intentions for the 1949-1950 flaxseed crop and set up a plan for the period between the start of the new crop movement in Texas and California in May-June and in the Northwest in July-August. The interim period of 30 to 60 days is going to be a very difficult one for oil consumers if a definite program is not set up. Flaxseed dealers and crushers are fully protected by the government program of loans and purchase agreements, also the purchase of supplies at a fixed price. Currently country dealers are cleaning out flaxseed supplies, farmers are moving the last of their seed to market, and crushers are turning surplus holdings over to the CCC. It is apparent that all seed in this part of the country will be government owned in another 60 to 90 days.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	158,000	98,600	117,300	86,700
Since Sept. 1	25,936,400	18,045,000	5,141,700	2,908,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Business continued spotty and mainly for immediate requirements. Prices remain unchanged and steady.

Coconut—This market was quiet. Sellers offered crude oil at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for March shipment, April-May shipment was offered at 15c., with no takers.

Copra—Spot shipment was reported sold at $195 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offers for shipment were light with domestic crushers showing little interest. PMA reported purchases of 6,000 long tons of copra at $185 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippine ports, February 28.

Corn—Crude oil was weaker and light sales were noted at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quiet and nominal at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Consuming interest continued slow. The bulk of sales of late were chiefly for less carlot quantities. Liquid was quoted nominally at 16½c. per pound, drums, carlots, New York basis and solid at 1c. per pound, less.

Olive—Quietness prevailed in this market last week. Prices were unchanged and were more or less nominal. Spanish oil ranged from $4.40 to $4.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid for spot delivery and Moroccan at $4.05 to $4.10. Denatured oil was in slight supply on spot and held at $3.25 to $3.35 per gallon, drums, as to quantity.

Olive Foots—Limited supply of foots on the spot were maintained at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, drums, as to seller. Demand was slow.

Palm — This market remained steady

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

under a good consuming demand. Tankcars were maintained at 20c. per pound, New York basis, and 21½c. drum, carlots.

Peanut—Trading in crude peanut oil was noted at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Sales early in the week were made at 15½c. Available stocks in the South were light and were well held. Inquiry for refined oil was slow and quotations were nominal and easier at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. The government is again exporting peanuts and no sales of peanuts for crushing have been made during the past three weeks.

Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to formulate quota regulations governing the marketing of peanuts, collections of marketing penalties and records and reports for the 1949-50 marketing year. Prior to the issuance of such regulations, consideration will be given to any data, views, and recommendations relating thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C.

Rapeseed—Stocks on the spot were reported practically nil and the market was merely nominal at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sesame — Nicaragua's 1948-49 sesame crop has been revised upward to over 17,700 short tons compared with an earlier estimate of 12,700 tons and the 1947-48 record harvest of 12,000 tons, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. From this season's output approximately 7,600 tons were still unsold as of February 20, the OFAR said.

Soybean—Market was firmer temporarily by government demand for refined hydrogenated edible soybean oil (margarine oil). Trade estimates of CCC purchases of this grade last week ranged from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 pounds. Advance of ½c. in crude oil was not sustained and sales were noted at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for March shipment. Trading early in week took place at 12c. Refined winterized oil was easier and quoted at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. PMA reported 44 tankcars of crude soybean oil at 12¼c. and 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, February 23 and 630,000 pounds of refined edible soybean oil at 16.20c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. New York and 840,000 pounds at 16.30c., same basis, February 17.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 11 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	..	....	....	12.50B
May	..	....	....	12.50B
July	..	....	....	12.30B
September	..	....	....	12.30B
October	..	....	....	10.70B
December	..	....	....	10.70B
January	..	....	....	10.70B

Total sales—None.

Tung — Conditions in this market remained steady, despite light trading. Sales of occasional tankcars were noted at 20¼c. per pound, New York basis. Inquiry was spotty, but sellers were not inclined to shade quotations. Imports of tung oil into the United States were reported at 1,780 tons during January and February, of which 1,090 tons were shipped to New York and 690 tons to San Francisco. Arrivals last week totaled 546 tons at New York and 460 tons at Philadelphia. Domestic oil was quoted at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills, with a recent sale reported at 19c.

Los Angeles—All vegetable oils are in ample supply. Demand is off. Most prices were easy.

Oils in tankcars were as follows, f.o.b. this city: castor, cold pressed—19c. per pound; coconut, crude—15½c. per pound; cottonseed, crude—13¾c. per pound; peanut, crude—16¾c. per pound; sesameseed, crude—None; soybean, crude—13⅛c. per pound; tung—20¼c. per pound f.o.b.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was steady under an active export demand during the major part of the week which slackened at the close. Trading for export of good volume took place at a premium of 1c. per pound over domestic prices. Domestic demand was light and spotty. Yellow was sold at 7¼c. per pound, loose, delivered. Other grades were unchanged and steady.

Lard — Outside of buying for government account, the market was dull and easier. Prime steam declined to 12c. per pound, loose, Chicago. Government purchases of prime steam lard were reported at 12,000,000 pounds ranging from 14.48c. to 14¾c. per pound, drums delivered New York.

Tallow—Active business continued to feature this market. A good volume of

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business was booked at 1c. premium over the domestic levels, early in the week, but demand subsided later. Recent heavy trading for export has reduced stocks materially on the Atlantic seaboard, while large stocks were still available in other sections of the country. Large consumers continued to purchase light quantities at unchanged quotations.

Animal Oils

Degras—Firmness and scarcity of common degras were reflected in other grades. Production of common was sold up and deliveries were reported from 60 to 90 days behind schedule. Neutral grades were steady at the recent advance. Demand was light and spotty. Imports of wool grease totaled 1,217 drums and 23 bags at New York from Manchester last week.

Grease Oils—Demand continued routine. Small lots moved at unchanged quotations. Market was steady.

Oleo Oil—This market was quiet and fairly steady. Extra was nominal at 16c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

Oleo Stearine—Business was slow. Market was unchanged and more or less nominal at 13c. per pound, barrels, New York basis.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish—Trading was at a standstill. Crude oil was unchanged and nominal at 10c. per pound, loose, works.

Refined Fish—Consuming inquiry was low ebb, restricted to small drums lots. Quotations were unchanged with intimations that carlot business could have shaded asking prices.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Business was limited to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and reflected the steadiness in tallow and grease. Export inquiry was reported as fair.

Stearic Acid—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Market was unchanged and prices ruled steady.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Exporters have been in the limelight for the past two weeks taking a substantial amount of cake and meal in the Valley and Southeast for last half March and April shipment. They purchased slab cake in the Valley at $51.50 to $52 per ton and in some cases bagged meal at $5 higher. One Georgia mill sold a substantial lot of bagged 41 percent meal to exporters at $57 f.o.b. mill scattered April shipment. Domestic feed demand continues quiet and fertilizer manufacturers are showing little or no interest, having previously purchased what they need.

Linseed Meal—Market regained early decline and closed $1 higher. Demand limited to spot requirements.

Minneapolis—Linseed meal dipped to $59.50 per ton, bulk, carlots, rallied $1 and rested quietly on the advance. Buyers were taking supplies as offered but were not pressing the market for other than spot supplies. Production continued at a fair to good rate and meal supplies were moving to consumers in a brisk fashion.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	14,380,000	11,760,000
Since Sept. 1	81,560,000	74,750,000

Peanut Meal—Stocks in Alabama and Georgia were fairly well cleaned up and no sales were reported during the past week. Virginia crushers sold a round lot of sacked 45 percent meal for export at $68 per ton and was advanced to $70.

Soybean Meal—A round lot of bagged 45 percent traded last week at $63 per ton f.o.b. North Carolina mill for export with additional offered at $1 higher. The spot and March market at Decatur is somewhat stronger for March shipment which has brought as high as $57 bulk during the past few days. April is quoted at $54 to $56 and May forward $1 less. Buying interest centers on nearby movement.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading continued slow, chiefly for small lots for actual needs. Freer offerings of crude have unsettled the market and quotations for spot stocks eased off to 53c. to 54c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined grades were unchanged.

Candelilla—Inquiry was reported inactive. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Carnauba—Although business for spot delivery was light and spotty, limited supplies were well held at current quotations. Demand continued restricted to small lots. Interest in shipments from Brazil was reported inactive. Offers for shipment also were light at unchanged prices. No. 3, chalky was quoted at 67c. to 69c. per pound, on spot; No. 2, North country, 77c. to 79c.; No. 3, North country, crude, 74c. to 76c. and refined, 77c. to 79c.; No. 1, yellow, $1.05 to $1.07 and No. 2, $1.03 to $1.05.

Ouricury—Limited stocks of refined were maintained at 82c. to 84c. per pound, as to quantity. Demand was confined to an occasional small lot. Crude was merely nominal at 71c., with no buying interest.

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Palm Oil 1948 Output In Malaya up 16 Percent

Palm oil production in the Federation of Malaya was 45,257 long tons in 1948, an increase of 16 percent over the output of 1947, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In December, production of oil amounted to 4,762 long tons, slightly below the production of November and 2 percent below December, 1947.

Exports of palm oil in November from the Federation and Singapore totaled 5,705 long tons. Shipments for August, September and October were, respectively, 1,867 tons, 4,594 tons and 3,164 tons. Cumulative shipments for the first eleven months of 1948, totaling 44,455 tons, were 9 percent greater than exports for the corresponding period in 1947.

Malayan production of palm kernels in 1948 was 8,471 long tons. This was an increase of nearly 60 percent over production of the previous year. December output amounted to 873 tons, a decrease of about 4 percent below November. It was about one-seventh greater than the production in December, 1947.

Palm kernel exports in November totaled 501 long tons, or about 3 percent less than shipments in October. Cumulative exports for the first eleven months in 1948 were almost one-fifth greater than they were for the same period of the previous year.

Iceland's Herring Oil Output Lower in 1948

Iceland's 1948 herring oil production amounted to 19,237 short tons, about one-half of the 1947 output, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. A production rise had been expected as equipment had been much improved, but the herring catch during the summer of 1948 and the winter catch of 1948-49 were both small.

Exports, however, were greater in 1948 than in 1947, due mainly to the larger winter herring run in 1947. The 1948-49 winter herring season was considered almost a failure with only 3,300 tons of oil produced.

Codliver oil production in 1948, totaling 10,029 short tons, was up by 23 percent over 1947 and exports amounting to 8,857 tons were just short of 3,000 tons over 1947. Production of whale oil was resumed in 1948 for the first time since 1939 with an output of 1,653 tons of which half was exported.

Margarin Battle Lead Taken by Dairy Bloc

The house committee on agriculture voted 24-3 on March 9 to report to the house for passage, the Granger bill (H.R. 2023), repealing Federal taxes on oleomargarin but prohibiting the interstate shipment of yellow oleomargarin. No schedule has been drawn up as yet for consideration of the measure on the floor of the house.

Reporting of the dairy bloc's "compromise" bill came after the committee, by the narrow margin of one vote, 14-13, refused to approve the bill of the vegetable oil bloc for straightout repeal of taxes and prohibitions on manufacture and sale of oleomargarin, whether colored or not. This vote represented the true sentiment on the committee, and the dairy bloc is predicting that it also represents the sentiment of the house itself.

The Granger bill has three objectives:—

1. It repeals the present taxes and license fees on manufacture and sale of oleomargarin.

2. It prohibits the interstate shipment of yellow colored oleomargarin.

3. It permits the manufacture and sale of yellow colored oleomargarin within those states which do not have laws prohibiting the yellow variety.

At the present time there are thirty states where sale of yellow oleomargarin is legal under state law. Plants manufacturing oleomargarin are located in thirteen of these states. So far as it could be ascertained there appears to be no prohibition in the bill against the shipment of uncolored oleomargarin into the other seventeen states for coloring before sale.

The vegetable oil bloc, though defeated in committee, will carry to the house floor its fight against the prohibition against interstate shipment of yellow oleomargarin. It proposes to offer its bill as a substitute for the Granger measure when it comes up for passage.

Cotton Council Reaffirms Margarin Regulation Stand

The National Cotton Council, at its eleventh annual meeting in Los Angeles last week reaffirmed its opposition to all government restrictions against margarin sales. A special committee urged the cotton industry to oppose "all laws and regulations, state and Federal, which tax or otherwise discriminate against the sale of margarin, yellow or white, made from domestic fats and oils."

The council also gave its support to research programs in harvesting ,defoliation, economics and weed control. The group also acknowledged that mechanization of production is a prime factor in keeping cotton both profitable and competitive.

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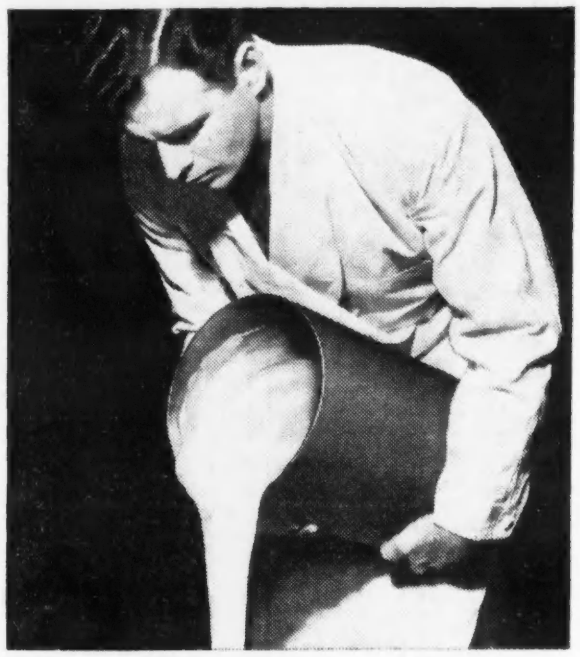

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2—Day, Robinson Gyro Sifters, 20"x48", 40"x120".
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2—Pfaudler 75, 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Jeffrey 30"x24" Type A Hammer Mill.
1—Bauer 36" Double Head Attrition Mill with 50 HP motors.
4—Dopp 250, 150 gal. jacketed Kettles.
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3—Abbe Pebble 6' x 8', 26" x 12".
2—Day & Abbe Jar Mills.
2—Hammer, Williams No. 1.
8—Attrition: Robinson 22"; Bauer 24"; Sprout Waldon 16", 20", 30".
1—Mikro Pulverizer, No. 1SH.
2—Ross 3-Roll, 16" x 40".
1—Kent No. 9 Flat Stone, 20".

TANKS

35—Stainless, open top, 30 to 500 gal.
1—Stainless, rectang. open, 1,000 gal.
1—Stainless, horiz, 6,000 gal., agit. & jktd. & insul.
33—Pfaudler glass-lined, 7500 & 8250 gal.
29—Aluminum, 100 and 150 gal.
19—Wood, 3,600 to 13,000 gal.
8—Copper, 11,000 gal., 13'4" D x 11' H.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—DeLaval Centrifuges, No. 600.
1—Sharples Centrifuge, 18V.
8—Stokes 16 punch tablet presses.
8—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
2—Vacuum Stills, 100 gal., jktd. & agit.
3—Water Stills, 30 & 250 GPH.
1—Aluminum Still, 175 gal., w/coils.
2—Stainless Gate Valves, 3".
4—Tank Scales.

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1—Buffalo, Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 60" x 80", 20 shelves.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.
1—Direct Heat Rotary Dryer, 3'6" x 28'.
1—Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 33'.
1—Buffalo, Double Drum Atmos. Dryer, 32" x 72".

CRUSHING & GRINDING, PULVERIZING

1—Raymond 5-roll High Side, complete with motor and accessories.
2—Raymond No. 000 Pulverizers, and 1—No. 0000 Pulverizer.
1—Micro Pulverizer, 4TH, also 1—2TH.

KETTLES

3—7,500 gal. Steel Kettles, with copper coils, closed, agitated, 10' dia. x 12'6" deep, 15' overall height.
1—2,000 gal. Steel Kettle, Jacketed, open top, agitated, 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
1—1,200 gal. Aluminum Kettle, jacketed, closed, 5' dia. x 8'6" deep.
20—250 gal. Copper, Jacketed, Kettles, open top, with stands, 50" dia. x 42" deep.

TABLET MACHINES

6 Colton 3 DT sgl. punch Tablet Machines, ⅝", V-Belt geared to ½ H.P. motor.

FILTERS

1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 4" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter, 2" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, 2" centers, copper leaves.
1—8' x 12' Acid Proof Oliver Filter.
3—36" Sperry 60-plate Filter Presses, cast iron, recessed, center feed, open delivery, hydraulic closing.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins Mixers, size 17, jacketed, 200 gallon.
1—W & P Mixer, size 16, unjacketed, 150 gallon.
8—Baker Perkins Mixers, size 15, jacketed, 100 gal.
1—W & P Mixer, size 12, jacketed, 20 gal.
1—1,000 lb. Stedman Drum Mixer, motor driven.
2—J. H. Day 20 gal. Brighton Mixers, pulley driven.
2—J. H. Day 40 gal. Change Can Mixers, motor and drive.
1—Ross 50 gal. Mammoth Change Can Mixer, pulley driven.

TANKS

30—Vert. and Horiz., riveted and welded, from 2,000 gals. to 12,000 gals.
7—Blue enamel lined, 30" x 36", 100 gal. each, bolted-on dished covers with 14" manhole, 3" bottom outlet, leg supports.
3—Colloid Mills, each directly connected to 2-Terry 10 HP 5,000 RPM Steam Turbines.

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1—Line of 4—20" x 48" Rubber Mills, complete with 300 HP motor and controls, and enclosed reduction drive.
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2—200-gallon W. & P. double arm mixers, M.D.
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1—New 250-gallon s/s Still.
1—New s/s Condenser, 60 sq. ft.
1—J. H. Day 15-gallon Pony Mixer, M.D.
4—Powder Mixers from 50 lbs. to 1,500 lbs.
1—KENT 9" x 8" 3-roll water cooled Mill, M.D.
20—Stokes, Colton tablet presses, from ⅜" to 2½".
1—New A.T.M. overhead drive 40" s/s Centrifuge, M.D.
1—5' x 8' Oliver vacuum Filter.
1—250-gallon s/s jacketed Still.

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50 gal. porcelain lined.
2-450 gal. silex lined.
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2-Spencer Turbo Blowers 400 CFM. 16 oz.
54" x 30' Rotary Dryer.
26", 40", 48" Tolhurt Extractors.
No. 3 Mikro Pulverizers. New Megavac High Vac. Pump.
18" Filter Press, 3 Eye P.&F. closed delivery.

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The following late-model equipment is installed, ready for immediate operation; was used last to bottle 120 bpm 7 oz. bottles liquid starch and 80 bpm 12 oz. bottles DDT.

FILLER—Scientific Filter Co. 16-spout straight line vacuum filler stainless steel valves and construction.
SCREW CAPPER—Resina single head screw capper.
LABELER—Standard Knapp wrap-around labeler.
FILTER—Chuno 2-cylinder stainless plate filter.
Unscrambling table, conveyor table, all interconnecting bottle conveyor, motors, ready for immediate operation, inspection and shipment. To be sold as a complete line or individual items can be purchased.

Also available: one practically new Pfaudler 500 gal. glass-lined vacuum still with condenser, two receiving tanks, pump, etc., set up ready for immediate operation; Sharples No. 1A motor-driven laboratory super Centrifuge; Electric Eye tablet counting and weighing machines with Toledo scale; Ayers table counting machine; Fitzpatrick comminutor; Eppenbach colloid mill; Sperry filter press, 26 plates 24" diameter; 10 used copper SJ kettles, 50-100 gal.; 750,000 28 mm screw caps, slightly rusted, 50c per thousand, samples sent upon request; miscellaneous other equipment.

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6—100 gallon steel Mixing Tanks with hand pumps attached.
Large Campbell Pulverizer belt drive.
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Cast Iron Liquid Pebble Mill, 16"x20".
Steam Jacketed Vacuum Chest, swing doors, 8"x8" inside dimensions.
28—Nash, wet Vacuum Pumps, ½-0, 0, 1, 2, 1-3 with bases, motor drive.
60—Stainless Steel Cent. Pumps.
Pumps in other alloys various sizes.
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Read 20 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speeds.
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1—Tolhurst Center Slung 30" Centrifuge, Rubber Basket.

2—Black & Clawson Double Drum Dryers, 28" x 60".
1—Shriver 36" closed delivery Filter Press.
1—Shriver 36" closed delivery Filter Press, rubber lined.
2—Shriver 42" x 42" Filter Presses, open delivery, 46 chambers, with hydraulic closing device.
1—Plate Fabricator jacketed Kettle, 900 gallons, 125 PSI in Jacket.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.
1—Shriver Filter Press, 7" x 7", closed delivery.
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2—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
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PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

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6—8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.
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1—Glasscote 1,000 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glasscote 250 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glasscote 300 gal. Glass-Lined Vac. Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Closed Glass-Lined Pressure Kettle.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter, 5'4" x 8'.
5—Stainless Steel 40" & 48" Sus. Centrifuges—Imp. & Perforate Baskets.
3—W. & P. Mixers, 2, 5 & 15 gals.
3—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Mach., S.S. Parts, 5 HP X.P. Motors.
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 20 HP., 100-300 gals. Hr.
3—Eppenbach & Premier S.S. Lab Colloid Mills.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone-Lined Mills.
4—Day & Ross 20 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 25 lb. to 3,500 lb.
1—Vac. Shelf Dryers, Lab. to 20 Shelf.
2—Oliver 8' x 12' Continuous Filters.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
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50—Pumps (Steam & Electric) used & new.
1—30" Stainless Klein Filter & Slurry Feeder—new.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52" steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
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4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
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Sterilizers 18 x 18 and 24 x 27 with clamp-down covers & safety valves.
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1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
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6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL 1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, steel leaves, 4" centers.
2—25" Plate & Frame Filters, Open Delivery

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HEXACHLOR-BENZENE: Hooker Electro Chemical, 5,500 lbs.

PLASTICIZER: Reogen R. T. Vanderbilt Co., 910 lbs.; Bechafol Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., 2,929 lbs.

SALTS: Steel holden hardening, Midland Steel; steel blacking, Mitchel Bradford.

PLASKON: Resin glue, urea formaldehyde, Libbey-Owens, 10,000 lbs., 525-2; 30,684 lbs., 700-2.

PLASTIC MATERIAL: Plastalloy, Grade 88 chloride acetate, granular, thermo, 11,000 lbs.

RESIN COMPOUND: Laminac resin, type 4000, American Cyanamid Co., 12,400 lbs.

ACID: Neutralizing agent, No. 10 deoxylite chromic type, 130 gal. in carboys.

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3—NEW 65 gallon jacketed C. I. DOPP kettles with hinged covers.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 barrel heavy duty mixer.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon—jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer.
1—Readco 100 gallon tilting jacketed heavy duty mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers.
1—Sperry 24" C. I. one eye open delivery filter press.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep ⅝" thick stainless steel kettle with bolted cover. Capacity 16 gallons.
1—Western Bear Cat size 2A Shredder.
1—Gum crusher with 14"x14" hopper.
3—Lehmann 12"x30" five roller water cooled mills.
1—Lehmann 18"x48" five roller water cooled mill.
1—J. H. Day 16"x40" three roller water cooled mill.
1—Kent 12"x30" three roller water cooled mill.
1—24" C. I. closed delivery washing type four eye plate and frame Johnson filter press.

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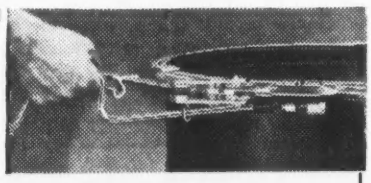

DRUM PARTS SYSTEM was designed to make it easy to insert the bolt in the lugs on the ring and to tighten the bolt after it has been inserted.

Note in the illustration that the wrench which is a self-contained part of the "SPIN-SEAL" Closing Tool is instantly ready to tighten the bolt, after it has been quickly inserted in the lugs.

DRUM PARTS SYSTEM makes it easier and quicker to do the job the right way—to tighten the bolt while the ring is held firmly in the proper position—not after the tension has been released.

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3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill, 20 HP. Motor.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24", 3'x24" & 3'x8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, Cookers & Dryers.
2—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 7 shelves.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48", 30"x32" & 24"x36".
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Sperry 18" Lead Filter Presses.
Extra 26" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
2—Shriver 18" Wood Filter Presses.
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1—Robinson Saw Tooth Crusher.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 7"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 1½".
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
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1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
3—Houchin 18"x30" 4-Roll Granite Stone Mills.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
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Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
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10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
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1—Sameo Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
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8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
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6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
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Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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For Sale: Rubber lined tanks 1'x7'x2'; sinks—Albarene 19"x24"x12"; blower—ventilating 18", motor; rectifier—400 amp.; rouge—E. Reed Burns #7WS. Alansyl Ind., 3934 Park Ave., NYC.

Rubber lined tank—horizontal—12,000 gallon capacity—welded steel—one quarter inch plate—5/16 inch dished heads—ten foot in diameter—lined with 3/16 inch Goodrich rubber. Steel angle support eight feet from ground. Used for muriatic acid. About ten years old. In good condition. The Globe Chemical Company, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Sale: "Feinc" string filter, iron, 8'x10', available immediately. OPD 446.

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Laboratory for rent. 600 sq. ft., one story building. Equipment for sale. Facilities for light manufacturing. Unrestricted area. New York City. OPD. 441.

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To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 447.

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 436.

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Fertilizer plant for sale: A complete dry mixing fertilizer plant, located in Florida, convenient to large farming areas. Plant has been in successful operation many years. Capacity approximately twelve thousand tons. OPD 442.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants, also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesmen—unusual opportunity—attractive offer. Well established manufacturer of aromatic chemicals, essential oils and perfume compounds has openings for salesmen with knowledge of the business and a following in the trade. Replies will be treated confidentially. Our staff knows about this ad. OPD 437.

Manufacturer of vegetable drying oils wants salesman to sell in metropolitan New York area. Prefer one acquainted with protective coating, printing ink, and allied industries. Good opportunity. State age, experience, salary expected. All replies kept strictly confidential. OPD 444.

POSITIONS WANTED

Capable production engineer available. Nine years experience supervising and managing most phases of organic chemical manufacturing activities. Accustomed to responsibility for development and execution of departmental activities. Adept at labor-supervisory-management relations. Excellent potentialities for future growth. OPD 426.

Chemical executive, unique background. University graduate. Chief production and product development chemist 10 years. Is also an attorney, wide experience in chemical purchasing, chemical patents and national licensing programs. Paint, resin, wax and food fields. OPD 443.

Overseas branch manager or Executive Export Department.—Can apply unusual executive experience in general administration, sales promotion and handling financial and legal affairs here and abroad in Drug and Chemical Industry. Fluent several languages; American citizen, age thirty-eight. OPD 449.

PROCESS WANTED

Wanted on part-time consultant basis, reliable individual with actual operating experience for production of Beta oxynaphthoic acid. OPD 445.

WANTED

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If you have facilities for, or can adapt for, any or all of the following:

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4) MIXING LIQUIDS AND/OR POWDERS TO OUR REQUIREMENTS

We can supply everything but labor and facilities and offer a substantial volume of business to qualified concerns.

WRITE — WIRE

Box 417, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Basing Point Pricing

—*Continued from page 3*

would accrue to the dealer whose product was purchased from the closest source of supply.

"The chemical industry is one of tremendous and growing importance to the country. For example, soda ash, caustic soda, and chlorine are relatively unknown to the general public but they are vital in the manufacture of glass, paper, soap, and rayon, and in the manufacture of other chemicals.

Soda Ash Industry Considered

"A most potent example of the necesity of freight absorption is shown by a newcomer to the industry located in Wyoming. The soda ash manufacturers in the United States are now all located east of the Mississippi River, in Texas, and in California. They are all located within close proximity to consuming markets, as compared with the proposed plant in Wyoming.

"This newcomer to the industry proposes to erect a plant at the site of a large trona deposit. Trona can be converted into soda ash at a relatively low cost. There are, however, few soap factories, glass plants, or other consumers of soda ash in Wyoming or the surrounding area.

"This company proposes to enter a market in competition with well-entrenched companies located more advantageously freightwise to the consuming centers and capitalize on low-cost production of the prime product. It can only hope to sell its output in distant markets at prices which are competitive with those now in the industry. It cannot establish a single f.o.b. mill price that might make its delivered prices competitive in Tulsa but would not make its delivered prices competitive in New Orleans or Chicago. The engineer for this company testified that it can successfully operate the Wyoming plant only through being permitted to absorb varying amounts of freight with each market having a factory net back different from any other market."

The bill, introduced by Senators Edwin Johnson of Colorado and Homer Capehart of Indiana, as a result of the committee's hearings, is intended to legalize freight absorption and delivered pricing schemes that have been entered into upon good faith by industries to meet competition. It would be permanent legislation. It would amend section 2 of the Federal Trade Commission act, by adding provisions to subsections 5(a) and 5(b); and it would amend section 2 of the Clayton act (as amended by the Robinson-Patman act) by changing provisions in subsection 2(a) and 2(b) and adding a new provision as subsection 2(g).

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TANKS AND VESSELS

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CRUSHERS • STILLS • FILTER PRESSES

NPCA Names Chairmen Of 1949 Committees

The National Pest Control Association has appointed committees for 1949. Chairman of the various groups are as follows:—

Advisory, H. K. Steckel, Columbus, Ohio; finance, Arden W. Price, Chicago; membership, I. B. Carncross, Syracuse, N. Y.; revamping regions and method of representations and election; Harold E. Jennings, Chicago; pest control technology, Bernard G. Berger, Springfield, Ohio; cooperation with AAEE, Charles O. Partlow, Lafayette, Ind.; fumigation, T. F. Winburn, Kansas City, Mo.

Rodent control, Joseph J. Wineburgh, Washington; wood destroying organisms, George L. Hockenyos, Springfield, Ill.; advertising, Herman C. Militzer, Toledo, Ohio; public relations, Harlem B. Ives, Detroit; grievance, J. Harvey Sturgeon, Louisville, Ky.; ethics, Elmer A. Roberts, Burlingame, Calif.; constitution and by-laws, Stanley L. Lind, Chicago; research, Eugene J. Gerberg, Baltimore, Md.; PCO conferences correlation, J. Harvey Sturgeon.

Bids and specifications, Charles C. Delk, Fresno, Calif.; safety, Herman L. Fellton, Atlanta, Ga.; technical, William E. McCauley, Denver, Colo.; legislation, William O. Buettner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; office forms and display books, Jacques J. Hess, New York; selection of permanent NPCA headquarters in New York, Sidney Wimmer, New York; equipment, J. R. Franklin, Hammond, Ind.; sergeant-at-arms, Howard E. Johnson, Racine, Wis.; and seventeenth annual convention, Robert B. Mesecher, Burbank, Calif.

Calif. Standard Oil Names Two Vice-Presidents

H. H. Brereton and F. W. Mayer have been appointed vice-presidents of two east coast subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of California. Mr. Brereton has been named a vice-president of the California Oil Company, according to E. W. Endter, president, and Mr. Mayer has been made a vice-president of the California Refining Company, according to C. E. Allen, president.

Mr. Brereton, who has been with California Standard and its subsidiaries for twenty-eight years, started his career in the company's sales department at Los Angeles. Later he was transferred to Standard Stations, Inc., as assistant to the general manager. He is also secretary and treasurer of the California Oil Company.

Mr. Mayer has worked for California Standard and its subsidiaries for thirty-five years, largely in positions concerned with manufacturing and finance. He has been secretary and treasurer of the California refining company since its organization in 1946, when it took over the facilities and operation of the Barber, N. J., refinery.

Olive Oil Bottlers Group Elects Jacobsohn Chairman

E. H. Jacobsohn, of the B. M. Reeves Company, has been elected chairman of the newly formed section of American bottlers and canners of olive oil of the Association of Food Distributors. Other officers of the section are vice-chairman L. Dorman, B. Dorman & Sons, and secretary-treasurer, G. H. George, Ledas & Drivas, Inc.

The executive committee of the section is composed of the officers and L. A. Pelton. Pompeian Olive Oil Corporation; R. S. Delapenha, R. U. Delapenha & Co., and W. A. Benz, Strohmeyer & Arpe Company.

Lamont, Corliss Elects Two Vice-Presidents

Election of H. Kenneth Philips, merchandise manager, and Edward D. Lane, sales manager, as vice presidents was announced last week by the board of directors of Lamont, Corliss & Co., New York.

Both men will continue their previous duties in connection with the sales of Pond's cosmetics and Nestle's chocolate products, the lines sold by the company. Mr. Philips has had twenty-three years of service with the organization, while Mr. Lane joined the company in 1933.

Toxaphene Data Issued by Hercules

Considerable new information on the effectiveness of toxaphene insecticides against a wide variety of crop and tree insect pests is included in a new booklet, "Facts About Toxaphene Insecticides," published by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The effectiveness of toxaphene in killing harmful cotton insect pests and grasshoppers indicates its potentiality in the control of a wide variety of insects, the company states, and the new booklet a progress report on extensive tests conducted, which may greatly broaden field of application for toxaphene.

Brooks Oil Announces 3 Personnel Changes

Brooks Oil Company, Pittsburgh, announced three personnel changes. Hamilton, Ontario, Canada plant William W. Pett has been named adviser of the entire Canadian Charles M. Rice, lubricating engineer William B. Dembner, sales representative. The three men are now Canada.

Mr. Pett became associated with Oil in 1937, and has since been in promotion of Brooks "Leadolene" cants. Mr. Rice for the past years, has acted as lubrication for two major Canadian companies will maintain his headquarters at ton. Mr. Dembner has also been ciated with leading Canadian cerns, and as sales representative Brooks Oil Company will service the ern district. His headquarters will in Toronto.

Gogarty Joins Penick

Arthur C. Gogarty has joined the of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, capacity of special sales representative Mr. Gogarty is the son of the late Gogarty, who was associated with Penick organization for many years.

Du Pont 1948 Sales

—*Continued from page 5*

methods of redistribution—largely gards the fact that the highest production volume in the history of the should naturally lead to increased

"It further ignores the fact that tion has reduced the purchasing the profit dollar to about half of prewar. Most important of all, it gards the basic importance of profits to the growth and development the American economy."

He described profit as "the which engenders thrift and, through the investment of savings in the production without which our entire nomy would come to a halt." profits should be a cause for tion, he added, not censure.

Celanese Earnings at Peak

Celanese Corporation of America, York, established new high records both sales volume and net income 1948, according to the annual report leased March 8. Income amounted to 484,000, equal to $6.61 per share, pared with 1947 net income of $24,17 or $3.38 per share.

The report disclosed that the principal item remaining on the current building program is the erection of a pure cellulose plant by the company's Canadian subsidiary, Columbia Cellulose Company near Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Continental Can Income Higher

Continental Can Company, Inc., York, on March 10 reported consolidated net income for 1948 of $14,811,562, or $4.51 a share, compared with income of $12,809,543, or $3.88 a share

The report stated that action of steel companies, precipitated by a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, of pricing their products from mills, had resulted in adding to the overall freight costs of tin mill products used by Continental Can. It was stated that the increased cost was equivalent to approximately 22 cents per share of common stock in 1948.

Merck's 1948 Sales Set Record

Sales of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., were the highest in the company's history in 1948, although price averages for the most important product groups were lower than in 1947. George W. Merck, president, reported in his annual message to stockholders on March 9. Net income for was $8,520 250, equal to $7.36 per share, compared with 1947 income of $6,397,5 or $5.43 per share.

National Lead Income Up

The 1948 earnings of the National Lead Company, New York, reached a new high for the firm and totaled $13,304,335, or $3.62 per share, compared with earnings of $12,180,132, or $3.27 a share.

Allied Chemical Sets Record

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, in its annual report to stockholders on March 10 revealed a peak consolidated net income for 1948 of $31,7 204, equal to $14.35 per share, compared with net income for 1947 of $30,311, or $13.69 per share.

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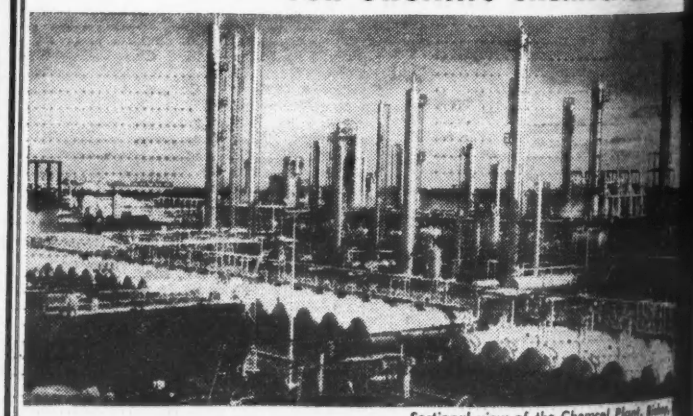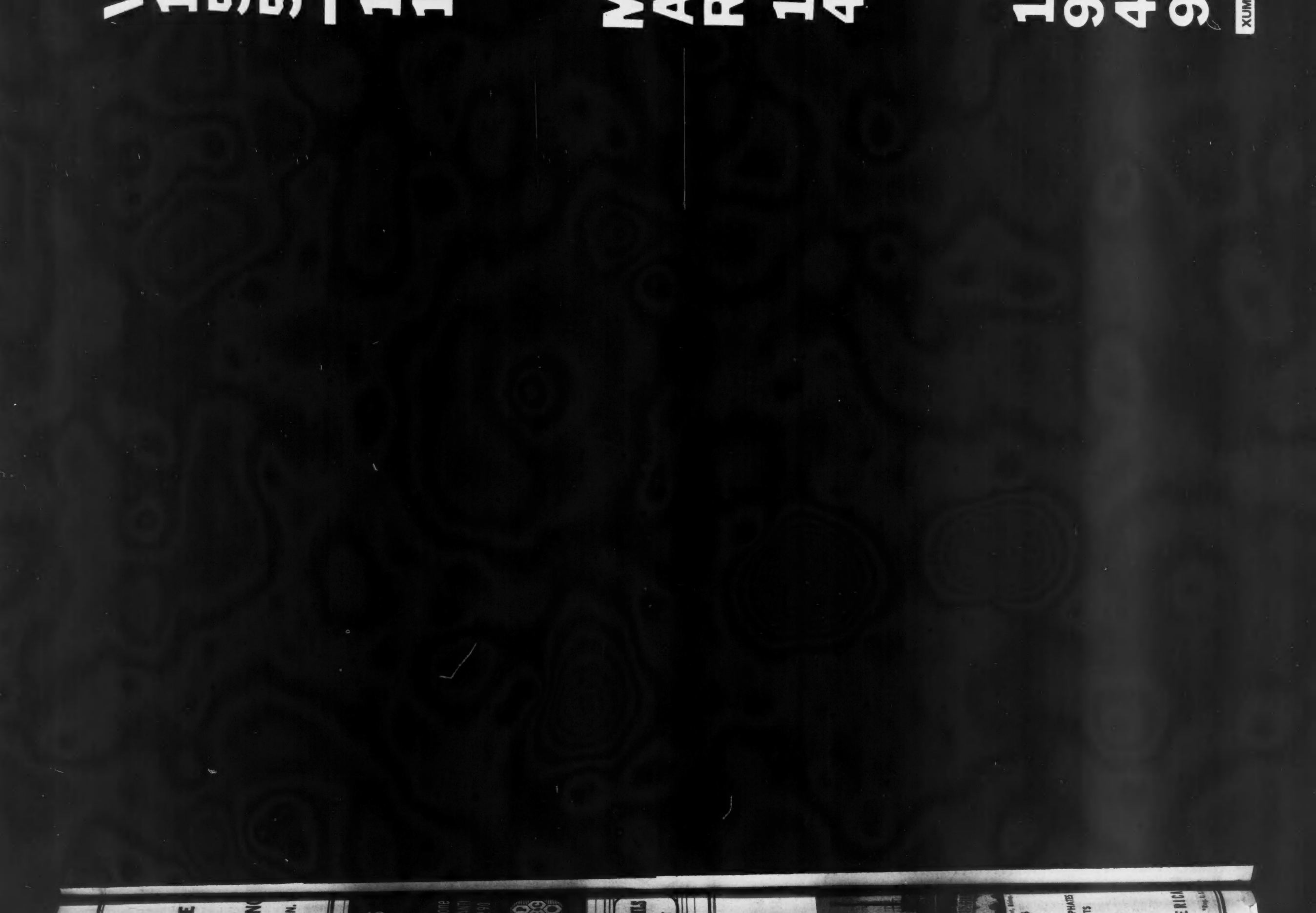
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